The Chicago Tribune.

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THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The Chicago Tribune for Sunday, June 20, will embrace a supplement of twenty columns of the most interesting original and selected matter, consisting of essays, sketches, tales, poetry and miscellany, in addition to the regular sheet, devoted more especially to city and general news, editorials, correspondence, commercial intelligence and advertisements.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The Tribune is superior to that of any other Sunday paper of the West, and it offers unusual attractions to advertisers, since the readers, having more time to spare than on other days, give closer attention to all departments of the paper. Advertisements should be sent in at as early an hour as practicable, to secure proper classification.

The Sunday Tribune, with supplement, is sent to mail subscribers at $2.50 per year. It is distinct from the Monday edition in all respects save the more important telegraph and commercial news.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S DEBATE IN THE LORDS ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, June 17—Midnight.

The Earl of Kimberly defended the principle and details of the disendowment. He believed concurrent endowment inexpedient and impossible. Total disestablishment and endowment was the only measure which could remove the grievances complained of. The Opposition claimed that land and not the Church was the real grievance. It was unfair to remove one grievance because another existed which might hereafter be legislated upon.

The Bishop of Ripon opposed the bill.

The Duke of Cleveland supported the bill, if any amendments could be made.

Lord Redesdale opposed the bill, especially the clause depriving Irish Bishops of their seats in the House of Lords. Rather than reject them, the Episcopal Bench would consent to admit Romish prelates to sit with them.

The Marquis of Salisbury took the floor and spoke at considerable length. He said while he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, he did not wish to commit himself to all the details of the measure. He strongly objected to the position and attitude of the House of Lords with respect to the nation. The object of the second House was to supply the omissions and rectify the details of the first. In many cases the House of Commons only represented the nation in theory. In a majority of cases the House of Lords must decide for themselves, but when the House of Commons and the nation are agreed on a given point, the functions of the House of Lords have passed away, and the responsibility devolves upon the nation and on the House. We might fairly accept this decision without abnegation of duty. Opposition to the decided opinion of the nation would only delay the inevitable issue, and create a period of disturbance and discontent. He thought the bill under discussion illiberal and injurious. He did not believe amendments would be contemptuously disregarded by the House of Commons, as has been intimated. He thought the government of a large majority gave a prospect of uninterrupted success, but the nation would soon turn against a Minister displaying a domineering spirit, admitting any amount of arrogance in Mr. Gladstone. The House of Commons might consider its own position as compared with its possible position if the bill were rejected. Nothing could be more fatal than such a policy. The contest would then be carried on under a disadvantage, and the House of Lords would finally have to give way.

Lord Colchester and the Bishop of Tuam opposed the bill, and Earls Stanhope and Nelson proposed slight amendments and supported them briefly.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, June 18.

The press this morning infers from the tone of the debate in the House of Lords that the passage of the Irish Church bill is certain. The *Times* says disestablishment is foredoomed. The extent and mode of proceeding remain to be settled. Modifications of the bill are now admissable.

Denmark.

SPEECH OF THE KING AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

COPENHAGEN, June 18.

A meeting of the National Riflemen's Association was held here yesterday. The King visited the meeting and addressed the riflemen. In the course of his speech the King expressed a heartfelt and confident hope for a reunion with those who were longing to be restored to the mother country.

France.

SHORE END OF THE NEW CABLE LAID.

BREST, June 18.

The shore end of the French Atlantic cable has been submerged. The Great Eastern has not yet come in sight. When she arrives the splice will be made with the deep sea cable, and the work of laying the line direct to the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon will commence.

INDIANA.

Spiritualists' Convention at Indianapolis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.

The Spiritual Convention met at an hour before noon, and, after some business had been transacted, it was announced that many of the delegates who were expected had not yet arrived, and, by consent, further business was deferred until the afternoon session.

The President then introduced to the convention Mrs. Mary Thomas Clark, of Attica. She and her husband had been Spiritualists for a long time. She thought she knew something about it twelve years ago, but light had recently been received which showed how feeble was their knowledge then. The masses of the people must look to spiritualism for their future guidance and consolation. She did not care whether persons were called infidels or not, if they were Spiritualists. That was enough for her. Spiritualism is needed in politics. She had been born in England, and had supposed that in coming to this country everything would be so much more elevated and pure, because thought was free; but she had found instead, that the people here were so wedded to parties and sects that the most corrupt politicians stood the best chance. Nothing but spiritualism could bring about a reformation in this respect. The present orthodox organizations are full of talk about how the world may be made better. She wanted a religion which should make her better, and she thought each person should look first and all the time to what would elevate themselves.

D. D. Pratt, of Cincinnati, was the first speaker. He could not keep silent when a lady could get up on the platform and entertain the audience as well as Mrs. Clark had done. He felt like suggesting to her that she had better keep politicians out of such meetings, however. He was a Spiritualist of over twenty years' standing, but for a long time was afraid to avow his belief. He was sent by spirits to this convention. He did not know what for, but was told to come, and he had done so. He was now ready to take anything that came in his way. He believed that the few Spiritualists in Indianapolis could leaven the whole lump.

Mrs. Agnes Cook, of Richmond, thought we should not fear to speak any truth, whether it had any reference to politics or not.

James S. Hudson, of Terre Haute, believed everybody here stood upon a free platform, and should have the privilege of discussing any subject. Let us show the world there is something better and higher than mere forms and ceremonies, which have a tendency to make us egotists and sectarians.

J. Pryor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was not a member of the convention, but desired to say something. It had done him good to hear the speech of that old gentleman, Judge McDonald, last night. Although he had no personal acquaintance with him he knew him by reputation. He has been himself thoroughly convinced of the truth of Spiritualism. He had attended the Mumler trial in New York, which created such a sensation. There were one hundred lawyers and a great crowd constantly present. One witness from another city in New York, testified that he was a photographer, but not a believer in Spiritualism. Coming down Broadway he saw Mumler's sign and went in. He examined the camera, went into the dark room, prepared the plates and all, and by Mumler merely putting his hand on the camera, the spiritual photographs were produced. He went back home and those in his office were skeptical. They invited Mumler there. They took plates and prepared them themselves. All that Mumler did was to touch the camera and the spirit likeness was produced, and he stated several other incidents of this case and others which he knew of.

Judge David McDonald, of Indianapolis, stated that spirit photographs were taken in Indiana. A lady of Jeffersonville, now in this city, was able to produce them, and Dr. Bland and others had several remarkable specimens. He was prepared to say that if any man would produce such pictures by art alone he might have his check for $100.

Dr. Bland had one of his mother, who died 20 years ago.

Ephraim Krigwin, of Jeffersonville, had seen peculiar demonstrations of this sort in his family thirteen years ago. His niece was at that time able to produce many strange phenomena, which could not then be accounted for. Being members of the Presbyterian Church they were constantly abused, and his niece was finally persuaded to give it up. Some time ago Professor Sands came to Jeffersonville, and undertook to expose Spiritualism. He discovered his trick and exposed it, and him to the audience. The very next night his wife became a most wonderful medium. She can put a slate in a stand-drawer, lock the drawer, and on taking it out it will be written upon on both sides. He did not pretend to be a very good man himself, and he would bet anything from $100 to $5,000 that she could do it. They had a little daughter who cannot write a word herself, but she can put a slate under a stand and on taking it out it would be written over both sides. Spirits speak to them in audible voices as loud as he was talking.

A gentleman here arose and said that Mr. John W. Burton, of this city, said he would give $100 to the society to see his wife do what he had said she could. He did not make the offer from any spirit of skepticism, but because he desired to see it done and wished the cause well.

Mr. Krigwin said his wife was a little bashful, and the feat could not be performed at all times, or under all circumstances, but that it could be done. He acted as a magnet, and the moment he touched her, the power goes away. It is sometimes so when there is a large audience present. The slate had to be placed out of sight, under a cloth would do, but it would not write when anybody was looking at it. He had sometimes seen it by stealing a march on it or peeping through a crack from another room, and it always stood up straight, but dropped the instant he saw it. The spirits would shake hands with them under the table repeatedly. If a committee could be appointed, he would see his wife and attempt to have the feat performed.

Mr. Pratt was satisfied that the gentleman who offered the money would lose. His own mediumship was of a physical character. He had seen a little pencil not larger than a grain of wheat put on a slate and shoved under the table. He was so strong that the slate was drawn towards him, and the pencil dropped out and was lost. They all tried to find it, but could not. They then pushed the slate under the table, holding it so close that a hair could not have been pushed in between it and the table, and asked the spirits to find the pencil. In a moment they heard it drop on the slate and go to writing. It was lost and found, in this way, five times, in the course of the evening.

A committee of five was then appointed as follows: George Davis and John D. Campbell, both said to be skeptics; on the part of the convention, Judge McDonald was chosen, he to have the privilege of selecting another, which he did, appointing Thomas A. Hendrick. These four persons chose Samuel M. Douglass as the fifth member of the committee.

On motion, the four reporters of the English daily papers present were made members of the committee, they first stating that they were skeptics, but wanted to give a fair account of the transaction.

The committee then adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

Despatches from Minister Motley.

No Change to be Made in the Danish Mission.

The Bradley-Fisher Case Up for a Hearing.

Local Excitement All About the Colored Printer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 18.

THE NATURALIZATION TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

When the protocol for the naturalization treaty with Great Britain had been ratified by our Senate, Secretary Fish advised Reverdy Johnson, then in London, of the fact, who at once communicated with Lord Clarendon. That gentleman expressed the gratification of himself and his associates in the ministry on the ratification, and said, as appears from the report on file in the State Department, that he would bring the matter before Parliament at the earliest opportunity to the end that the necessary changes might be made in the English laws on the subject of citizenship. He added that he would try to get it up at the present session. These legal changes by England, if in accordance with the terms of the protocol, will end the whole question of issue between England and our government.

THE DANISH MISSION.

George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, formerly member of Congress from that State, is to be retained as Minister at Denmark, where he has been for five or six years. The President removed him during the spring session of the Senate and named General Andrews, of Minnesota, as his successor, and he was so confirmed by the Senate. On further investigation, however, the President has concluded that it will be best to leave Yeaman there, and this is the reason for the recent transfer of Andrews to Sweden, which place ex-Senator Carlile wanted, but did not get. When the Senate next meets Yeaman will be nominated for Denmark and Andrews for Sweden, to which country he is now on the way.

DESPATCHES FROM MR. MOTLEY.

The State Department has received despatches from Minister Motley, formally announcing his arrival in London, and giving an account of his informal interview with Lord Clarendon. The Queen is still at Balmoral, and Mr. Motley has not yet been able, therefore, to lay his credentials before her. She is expected to return to London before the adjournment of Parliament, which event will probably take place in six or seven weeks.

LAWYER BRADLEY.

The case of lawyer Bradley against Justice Fisher was called up in the Circuit Court here this morning. Bradley claims $20,000 damages, because Fisher turned him out of court at the time of the Surratt trial. Fisher filed a plea shielding himself behind the prerogative of a Judge on the bench at the time the proceedings took place. Bradley's lawyers wanted a chance to examine this plea, and the case went over till Monday.

CASE OF THE COLORED PRINTER.

The city papers to-day have a number of letters about the case of the colored printer Douglass, and this is our only matter of local excitement. Those who oppose his admission to the Typographical Union say that there are not more than fifty or sixty of the three hundred printers in the government office who sustain the Superintendent in the course he is taking.

M'MAHON.

Nothing has been received by the government from Minister McMahon, but Secretary Fish is inclined to believe that communication has been opened with him as stated in a recent cable telegram. If this is true, despatches are likely to get here by the steamer due next week.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The famous McGarrahan claim case has got into the Attorney General's office. The other side have asked the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to them, and he has referred the matter to Judge Hoar for advice. McGarrahan's counsel appeared there this morning to resist any action.

PERSONAL.

The President is expected home to-morrow, and Secretary Boutwell on Tuesday. Secretary Fish is going away in about a fortnight, and Judge Richardson, of the Treasury Department, hopes to get a short leave of absence before a great while.

THE DEATH OF HENRY J. RAYMOND.

News of the death of Henry J. Raymond was received here at an early hour, this morning, and created a profound impression in all official and political circles. His demise is felt to be a great loss to journalism. He was much liked here socially, and has a large number of close personal friends, as well as a wide acquaintance among leading citizens.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A CHANGE IN WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Circulars have been issued from the Treasury Department, extending the provisions of the revised warehouse regulations of Oct. 30, 1868, in relation to the transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise to the Dominion of Canada; to goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, or exported immediately to the Red River settlement, in British North America, by way of Port Pembina; at the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Detroit, Port Huron, Chicago and Milwaukee.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts from the 7th to the 12th, inclusive, $2,966,416.

POSTAL COMMISSION.

Senator Ramsey will leave for Europe, with his family, by the steamer Cambria, on the 22d inst. He has been designated by Postmaster General Creswell, as special commissioner to negotiate with the French Post Office Department the basis of a new postal convention.

MURDER TRIAL.

Second Day of the Trial of Chauncey Bailey for the Murder of Jas. L. Laird—A Jury Empanelled—Opening Arguments on the Part of the People and the Prisoner—Great Interest Manifested—Dr. Beck, of Breach of Promise Notoriety.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., June 18.

The Circuit Court of DuPage County, here situated, reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment, Judge Wilcox presiding. The case of The People vs. Chauncey Bailey, accused of the murder of James L. Laird, the preliminaries of which were commenced yesterday, was taken up. After examining seventy-five men on yesterday, counsel succeeded in securing only ten. Little trouble was experienced to-day in filling the panel, the two remaining jurors being empanelled before 11 o'clock.

THE JURY.

The following-named gentlemen constitute the jury: A. S. Gager, foreman, York; Charles Plain, Wayne; Henry T. Vaughan, Naperville; A. D. Garton, Wayne; Alvin Smith, Bloomingdale; Cornelius Guild, Wayne; William Blank, Wayne; George W. Reed, Wayne; Frederick Hener, Addison; Rolland Hall, Wayne; Asa Knapp, York; J. C. Mann, Downer's Grove.

THE POPULAR SENTIMENT.

The interest in this case continues to increase as the trial progresses. The town is filled with people from every direction, and the hotel accommodations being somewhat limited, many are necessarily turned away. The court room was crowded to repletion during the entire day, scarcely standing room being left for late comers, and the addresses of counsel were intently listened to. To-morrow will probably add much to the interest attached to the trial, as then the evidence will likely be proceeded with.

THE PRISONER.

Chauncey Bailey, throughout the day, evinced considerable interest in the proceedings, but, at times, when nothing of moment was under way, he gazed fixedly out of the window upon the broad landscape to the east, apparently buried in deep meditation. He occupied a seat near the railing, his back toward the audience and facing a window at the left of the Judge's desk. A description of his personal appearance has already been given, but for the benefit of the curious, it may be well to briefly picture him. He is a man about 30 years of age, well built, and bears much the appearance of the ideal refined farmer. His complexion is dark, and upon his chin is a tuft of whiskers. His eyes and mouth indicate strong passion and fierce determination.

ADDRESS FOR THE PEOPLE.

C. J. Metzner, Esq., State's Attorney, proceeded to address the jury for the people. He prefaced his remarks by briefly explaining the solemn duties and high responsibilities resting upon the jury. He said they were sworn to try one of the most important cases ever presented in Du Page County or in the western country. It was important in all its bearings, not only to the prisoner at the bar, but to his relatives, his child [illegible] and the public at large. The defendant was charged with murder, the greatest crime known to the law of the country, the punishment for which was death, or imprisonment not less than fourteen years. This charge embraced the charge of manslaughter, whose punishment was imprisonment for life or for not less than one year. The gentleman continued at length to define the two charges as known to the law of Illinois, and then proceeded to dwell upon the merits of the case. The deceased victim of the prisoner was a young man of culture, many social qualities, and of great promise. He had hosts of friends, earnest and true friends, gathered around him by the magnetism of his manly bearing and warm heart. He was the kind of man whom society or the world could ill afford to lose. While he had faults, his many excellencies covered them all. In Naperville, where he met his tragic death, and at the hands of the prisoner, he was well-known and beloved. He had been the welcome guest of almost every family of standing in the town, and wherever he went he received the warm greeting of friends. Mrs. Bailey, the wife of the defendant, was as well known and liked as was the deceased. She was the daughter of Mr. Thompson, one of the most prominent citizens of that section of the State, and had received the education and social training due to her refined and high station in life. She and the deceased had been schoolmates, and had from early youth evinced a strong friendship for each other. In late years they had been thrown together, and it was quite natural that they associated as friends. For some months they boarded together in the same house. While so situated the enmity in Bailey's breast toward Laird was engendered—that uncontrollable jealousy which led to so terrible and sad an end. The relations of Bailey and his wife were never happy. The dispositions of the two were such as to clash in domestic feud, and one or two mutual separations were effected. Upon the last separation it was agreed that she should have the child, and that he could call and see her as often as he cared to. She engaged board at that time in the family of a Mr. Kimball, at Naperville, and he went to Iowa on business. Bailey had called for the little girl, and vainly endeavored, by means of coaxings and promises, to have her go with him. This incident created the heartiest sympathy in the hearts of all who heard of it. The affections of the child clung about her mother, and she refused to share the lot of her father. Laird, who was then boarding at the same house, counselled Mrs. Bailey to retain the child, and, under no circumstances, deliver her to the care of her father; and this, coming to Bailey's ears, kindled in his breast a deadly hatred toward the man who, he supposed, had supplanted him in his wife's affections. On the day of the killing, Laird had arranged to go to Aurora on business, and took a train for that town. He had intended to accompany a relative, Wm. Laird, to Aurora, but that gentleman missed the train, and James shortened his trip, returning in the evening to Naperville. Mrs. Bailey wrote a note of invitation to a party, addressed to Laird, which document he received upon his return from Aurora. In response to their invitation, Laird called at Mrs. Bailey's house on the fatal evening of January 13th. [The speaker here displayed a photograph of the house, and entered into a minute description of its location, and the relative position of pieces of furniture in the room where Laird was murdered.] While the two were together in the room, Laird had remarked that he would go to a mirror in an adjoining bedchamber and look at a wound in his face he had received upon the Union Pacific Railroad, some months ago. He took up a light and proceeded into the bedroom, Mrs. Bailey following. She approached the bed and removed a corset and some other articles of dress, saying she was scarcely prepared to receive company. It was at this juncture that Bailey came upon the scene, and, infuriated at the sight, rushed upon poor Laird and shot him down in cold blood. He fired two shot in the house, and after Laird had run therefrom into the street, and there fallen to the pavement, he again discharged his weapon.

It was claimed by the defence, Mr. Mentzner continued, that the crime was not murder, but manslaughter or justifiable homicide. He had anticipated such defence. There was no plea of insanity on the part of the defendant, although it is usual in such cases to put in such a plea. The law would not recognize the act of a man in taking the law into his own hands, as justifiable. Defendant was certainly entitled to be heard and to have a jury, but the fact could not be altered that the crime was a deliberate and cold-blooded murder. The speaker then read from the statutes defining murder and manslaughter, and after an eloquent dissertation upon the relative bearings of the case, he concluded.

ADDRESS OF THE DEFENCE.

Judge Cody, of the counsel for the defence, then rose and addressed the jury. He commenced by saying that he could not conceive of a case surrounded as this was by sad and thrilling circumstances, in which the interest of counsel could be deeper. It involved principles far beyond the crime of murder. The jury were the high tribunal to try the prisoner at the bar and to decide the whole question. The statutes of Illinois carried out to the fullest extent all principles of value in the trial of a man for murder, and the jury were to abide by the law and the evidence as presented to them. The prosecution was entitled to respect, for it was their sworn duty to exert their greatest energy toward bringing about the conviction of the prisoner, but the jury were the judges. The bare statement of the State's Attorney showed nothing about the case. Laird was described as a noble young man. He may have been a man of many good qualities, of a warm heart and generous impulses. As to moral character, his was not good. He was of a roving disposition; his experience had been varied, and often cast among the roughest classes of society. He was wild, reckless, profane, and was given to drink. He had frequently made the remark that he expected no other fate than to be shot down while engaged in some amour. There was something about such a man which attracted the interest of a certain class of women, calling themselves ladies. He did not know or appreciate the reason, but such was a known fact. The evidence would show that the deceased had been a confirmed adulterer, and, when once on the track of the object of his lust, he was reckless of every danger and regardless of every right. When warned repeatedly by friends, to whom he had freely explained his intimacy with Mrs. Bailey, he scoffed and laughed out: "Bailey dare not shoot anybody!" Up to the night previous to the fatal affray, Bailey had not known that any intimacy existed between Laird and his wife. Many might be astonished at the statement, but it was, nevertheless, perfectly true.

It would appear that the statement of the State's Attorney was entirely erroneous; that he had received the version of numerous persons, and thus formed his story. The history of what occurred at Bailey's house, on the night of the tragedy, as given by the State's Attorney, was highly erroneous. It was an arrant lie, concocted for the purpose of shielding the guilty, and hanging an innocent man. There was not a man who had read an account of the shooting, but whose natural instincts said that Bailey was not the murderer. The jury should picture a real murderer, and then look upon the prisoner. They could not avoid concluding that Bailey was wholly guiltless of the charge of murder. He had done right in killing Laird, as right if he had shot a mad dog in the act of biting his child. He was then only protecting his honor from the villainous designs of a roue. About December, 1868, Bailey returned from Iowa where he had been engaged in business, and, upon entering his house, he noticed that something was wrong. He essayed to kiss his wife, but she turned away from him. This was evidence of her guilt. Some time afterward, Mrs. Bailey told her husband that she did not love him enough to be his wife, and refused to share his couch on a certain night. He offered to separate from her, but declined to give up the child. He offered, also, to release all interest in her property, which is worth about $20,000. On the morning of January 13, he prepared to go to Chicago. He went to Danby, and there transacted some business, after which he returned to Naperville. The idea had become prevalent that he was concealed in Naperville during the entire 13th day of January, for the purpose of laying in wait for Laird. The evidence, continued the gentleman, would bear him out in thus refuting the charge.

The court then adjourned, the time being half-past 12 o'clock, to reconvene at half-past 1.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court assembled at the appointed hour, when Judge Cody continued his address to the jury. At the time of the adjournment he had commenced the narration of the movements of Bailey and Laird on the 13th day of January, 1869. A special attention of Providence seemed to have been shown the defendant on that terrible day. The train which bore him from Danby to Naperville was late on that evening, and he arrived there about 8 o'clock. The counsel then described the situation of defendant's house and adjoining buildings. Bailey went directly toward his house, and when near saw a light shining through his chamber window. This was an unusual thing, and he went to the west side of the house, when, through the darkness he espied a man enter the front door. He afterward looked through a front window and saw his little girl in her nightdress, seated upon the lap of the man, who pretended to be examining warts on her hands. Mrs. Bailey presently took the child up stairs and immediately returned, when she went to the window through which defendant was looking and pulled down the blinds, securely fastening them. The defendant went to another window, under the casing of which he could see into the room. He was also enabled to hear the conversation between them. Bailey saw Laird—who was the man alluded to—reach down and take hold of her foot. He heard Laird propose to elope with her to California. She remarked that Bailey would "fly the trap;" that he was willing to give up everything but the child. After more conversation of this sort, Laird took her upon his lap, and made numerous improper advances. [Counsel here minutely described the same.] The outraged husband there had evidence enough of his wife's frailty. The guilty couple exchanged kisses and caresses, and getting up from the seat, moved towards the bedroom. Bailey then rushed into the house, and detected the couple in the bedroom. Mrs. Bailey was on the bed, and her person was exposed. Laird and Bailey clinched in deadly combat, and it was there and then that the fatal shot was fired. The guilty wife threw herself upon Bailey and held him down, while she exclaimed to Laird: "Run Jim, run!" A certain person had witnessed Bailey run toward the front door after the fugitive, seeing him with his coat merely wrapped or carelessly thrown about his person. The story gotten up by the prosecution about Laird going into the bedroom with a light, in order to look into the mirror, and of Mrs. Bailey following him, and removing articles of clothing from the bed, was false in every particular, and the jury could not well fail to arrive at that conclusion. Even if such were the fact, this familiarity existing between the two was enough to indicate criminal intimacy. Not one of the jury would care to have such an acquaintanceship exist between his wife and such a character as Laird was. The gentleman again defined murder and manslaughter as derived from the statutes of Illinois. It was necessary for the prosecution to prove every ingredient of the crime of murder, such being with malice aforethought, in order to make out a case. Proof of malice must be shown before the crime of murder could be found against the defendant. The evidence would show that the greatest provocation that could exist under any circumstances existed in this case. The frenzy and passion of the enraged husband, upon the discovery of his wife and her paramour in the commission of the act, was such as to lead him directly to the accomplishment of vengeance.

He was right in doing what he did. Every man who cherished the love of a wife and the happiness of home would say, "God speed the stroke" which might send to his hell the destroyer of a man's peace. As to the man's sanity when he committed the act, there could be no doubt but that his senses were blinded and his mind momentarily destroyed. It was not claimed that he was insane at the present time.

Mr. Cody then proceeded to read the following extract from the statutes of Illinois, as bearing upon his case:

CRIMINAL CODE, DIVISION V.

SECTION 22. Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being in the peace of the people, with malice aforethought, either express or implied. The unlawful killing may be perpetrated by poisoning, striking, starving, drowning, stabbing, shooting, or by any of the various forms or means by which human nature may be overcome, and death thereby occasioned.

SEC. 23. Express malice is that deliberate intention unlawfully to take away the life of a fellow-creature, which is manifested by external circumstances capable of proof.

SEC. 24. Malice shall be implied when no considerable provocation appears, or when all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart. The punishment of any person or persons convicted of the crime of murder shall be death.

SEC. 32. Justifiable homicide is the killing of a human being in necessary self-defence, or in the defence of habitation, property or person, against one who manifestly intends or endeavors to commit a known felony, such as murder, rape, robbery, burglary and the like, upon either person or property, or against any person or persons who manifestly intend and endeavor, in a violent, riotous or tumultuous manner, to enter the habitation of another for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person dwelling or being therein.

SEC. 38. All other instances which stand upon the same footing of reason and justice as those enumerated, shall be considered justifiable or excusable homicide.

He resumed: Upon a footing of reason and justice, the great injury done to a man's honor and peace, in the ruin of his wife's character, was irreparable; and when, in discovering a man stealing from him that happiness dearer than life—the chastity of the wife—[illegible] takes into his own hands the law, he acts upon the [illegible] of his soul, and is in the right. The sympathy of the populace in all cases went to the support of the outraged husband.

The State's Attorney, Mr. Cody continued, had told the jury that Bailey could have sought reparation in the courts for the wrong committed against him by the adultery of Laird and his wife. The statutes of Illinois provided no just punishment for such a terrible injury to a man's peace, honor and life. Only in cases where a couple are detected living in an open state of adultery would the law mete out punishment worthy of the high offence. In this case there could have been no other way in which to gain justice than by doing as Bailey did, and, therefore, the defendant should receive the sympathy of everyone. Bailey's act was right, just and lawful. It was no violation of either God's or man's laws.

The speaker then read extracts from Scripture bearing upon the crime of adultery. He selected from Deuteronomy, Chapter XXII, Verse 22; Leviticus, Chapter XX, Verse 10; Proverbs, Chapter II, Verses 10 to 19 inclusive, and same book, Chapter VII, Verses 5 and 22, and Chapter IX, Verses 13 and 18; Revelations, Chapter XXII, and Verse 15.

The laws of God, as shown us in the Holy Book and implanted in our natures, pointed to adultery as the greatest aggravation that man can suffer. From the time of the children of Israel, who acted under the laws of the Almighty, to the present time, the crime of adultery had always been severely punished. In olden time the English punished those guilty of the offence by a slight burning of the hand, and in other countries the law visited upon them the death penalty. No indictment should have been brought against the defendant. He partly acted in self-defence and to avenge his wrong. It was with no vindictiveness that the defence sought to prove that Bailey's wife was a harlot. The defence would studiously avoid attacking any person. They only desired to show that the defendant was innocent of malice in the commission of the deed. It was worse than useless to try this case. No American jury could convict a man for such an offence perpetrated under the circumstances related. There was little happiness left for the defendant; his life was blighted; but for the sake of humanity in general, and the relatives of the prisoner especially, he should be acquitted. His conviction would add to the enormity of the prosecution. An acquittal would lend additional effect toward the crushing out of villainy such as Laird was guilty of. Men who attempted to blight a man's social happiness by midnight prowling within the precincts of his wife's bed-chamber, should be made to understand that they carried their lives in their hands. It had been stated that Bailey and his wife lived unhappily together. This may have been; but it was the fault only of the wife, from whom Mr. Bailey had to separate because of her temper and looseness of character. There were several witnesses who could testify to Bailey's moral character and indulgences to his wife.

Mr. Cady then concluded by stating that he had detailed the facts of the case as would be fully brought in evidence; every particle of evidence would corroborate what he had said. He thanked the State's Attorney for giving a brief history of the case. Had that not been done, he would not have been constrained to be so specific. There was no vindictiveness in the defence. He was a personal friend of Mrs. Bailey, and knew her father, John Thompson, now deceased, fortunately for him, as he had escaped the great sorrow of his daughter's disgrace.

After thanking the jury for their attention to his remarks, the gentleman resumed his seat.

A MISSING WITNESS.

The State's attorney next directed the Sheriff to call for Dr. H. C. Daniels, a witness for the people, which was done, but that gentleman failed to put in an appearance. The State's Attorney asked that the court adjourn until Dr. Daniels could be found, as he was within a short distance of the Court House. It was desired that this gentleman be first put upon the stand, as any other course would seriously disarrange the object of the prosecution.

The court then adjourned for a half hour. The time for reassembling having arrived, and the Sheriff not having returned with the missing witness, Judge Willcox decided to adjourn over until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the evidence for the people will be heard.

DR. BECK.

In this connection a word may be said about Dr. Beck, of Cincinnati, who, it will be remembered, figured quite conspicuously as a witness in the famous Craig-Sprague breach of promise suit. He was sentenced to jail for refusing to answer certain questions propounded by the defence, and is still languishing within the musty recesses of the dungeon, with little prospect of getting out before the close of this session.

NEW YORK.

Sudden Death of Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

Tone of Wall Street Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 18.

DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The death of Henry J. Raymond was the topic of conversation in the city to-day, and caused a feeling of deep sorrow in a wide circle of acquaintances. Flags were at half-mast on the newspaper offices, Astor House, and most of the public buildings, with the exception of the City Hall, and a resolution of condolence was passed by the Associated Press and sent to his family. Yesterday afternoon he visited Greenwood Cemetery to select a family burying lot with special reference to the interment of his son who died last April. His friends say he had of late exhibited a tendency to apoplexy, but had no expectation of such an attack. He had been troubled during a few weeks past with a stiffening in his fingers after long writing, and fearing a rheumatic attack, he obtained medical advice and lived very abstemiously. Two days ago, as he was riding to his office, he remarked that he never felt more like writing than then. That day he wrote the greater portion of the *Times* editorial page, and displayed all his usual vigor and resource. The sudden, fatal attack was the first illness Mr. Raymond ever had. During his eighteen years' editorship of the *Times* he had not lost a day or the control of a faculty by disease.

PRIZE FIGHTS.

At a prize fight near Northampton, to-day, for a hundred dollars a side, John Holloway whipped Handy Simmons on the tenth round. At Great Bend, Pa., James Egan whipped Patsey Flannagan on the thirteenth round. Many New York roughs attended these fights.

WALL STREET.

There is no important change in the financial situation. Money is somewhat easier than yesterday, the highest rates paid being equivalent to 20 per cent per annum. The stock and gold markets are dull and bearish, operators being averse to business during the money pressure. The distress in commercial circles is increasing, and there are rumors of several failures, though none are positively reported. Parties claiming to be on confidential relations with the Secretary of the Treasury say he will soon make a turn on the market to relieve the monetary pressure, but do not hint what it is.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The order for the arrest of the Cuban Junta on Wednesday, was ready at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but not served till evening, too late for the men to obtain bail. A list of the grand jurors who favored indictment was applied for to-day, at the court-room, and refused.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DEATH OF HENRY J. RAYMOND.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The city was shocked this morning by the announcement of the sudden death of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*. He was at his office until 6 p. m. yesterday, in usual health. During the evening he took a walk with his daughter. At 3 o'clock this morning he was found insensible in the hall of his residence, and at 5 o'clock he expired. The cause is supposed to be apoplexy.

The *Post* gives the facts of Mr. Raymond's death from the best authority, as follows: "Mr. Raymond, accompanied by his daughter, went to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon for the purpose of selecting a family plot. He intended to have the body of one of his children, who died a few weeks ago, removed from the vault and reinterred. He returned to the *Times* office about 5 o'clock, and remarked to one of the associate editors that he never felt better in his life, except a slight feeling of fatigue consequent upon his long walk through the cemetery. He left the office about 6 o'clock, and proceeded to his residence in West Ninth street, where he remained until about 9 o'clock, to recover from the fatigue of the afternoon. Mr. Raymond left the house about 9 o'clock, remarking to members of the family that he had an appointment to attend a political meeting. He was seen, shortly after, walking up Broadway, and one or two friends, who stood in front of Wallack's theatre, noticed his elastic step and general appearance of robust health. After attending the meeting, Mr. Raymond returned to his residence about 11 o'clock, and as soon as he had closed the door after him he fell heavily upon the floor. None of the inmates of the house heard the fall, however, having retired for the night. About 3 o'clock this morning one of Mr. Raymond's children became restless, and upon becoming fully aroused remarked that she heard some person breathing heavily. The persons in the house were immediately awakened, and on descending to the hallway Mr. Raymond was found extended on the floor entirely unconscious, breathing heavily and apparently with great difficulty. He was carried to his room, placed upon a bed, and physicians sent for. Four physicians arrived soon afterwards, who examined him and pronounced him beyond all medical aid. They also declared the case to be apoplexy. Mr. Raymond lingered in an unconscious state until 5 o'clock, when he died, surrounded by the members of his family. He passed away apparently with but little pain.

The news of his death caused much excitement and very general regret throughout the city. All the down town hotels and newspaper offices displayed their flags at half-mast as a mark of respect. The Associated Press to-day adopted resolutions expressive of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Raymond.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

President Grant passed the day quietly, taking a ride in Central Park in the afternoon. Few callers saw him.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Rumor says a Cuban expedition of 1,500 men, recruited in Philadelphia, leaves here to-night; but Cubans here deny the truth of the story.

THE SWEDENBORGIAN CONVENTION to-day tabled the subject of the introduction of the words "parish" and "diocese" into their organization.

SAVINGS BANK ROBBED.

The Williamsburg Dime Savings Bank was robbed this morning, by sneak-thieves, of nearly $6,000.

A RUMOR.

A rumor of the death of Henry Keep, President of the Northwestern Railway, prevailed to-day, but it was generally discredited.

MISSISSIPPI.

Trial of the Murderer Yerger Before the Military Commission at Jackson—Testimony Introduced—Reported Preparations of the Ku-Klux to Attempt a Rescue.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The trial of E. M. Yerger, for the murder of Colonel Crane, of the United States Army, and late Mayor of Jackson, Miss., before the military commission in session at that city, is progressing. The prisoner has six or seven eminent counsel present to conduct his defence. He is closely guarded, and brought to court manacled, hands and feet. During the sitting of the commission the manacles on his hands are removed. The testimony of witnesses day before yesterday substantially affirms that Colonel Yerger, as he is usually called, was walking up State street, nearly opposite the Capitol, in company with Dr. Cobaniss. He was approached by Colonel Crane. Yerger accosted him with violent and profane abuse, calling him a cowardly puppy, a d—d scoundrel, etc. Colonel Crane replied that he would have nothing to say to him, except officially, and turned to leave, motioning with his index finger, which Yerger struck at or grasped, with some abusive remark. Colonel Crane had a light cane in his hand, but the witnesses are divided as to whether he simply held it up, or struck Yerger, or whether Yerger, seizing Colonel Crane's arm, caused the cane to be held up. One of the witnesses says that in attempting to strike Yerger, the latter caught his arm, and then drawing a bowie-knife or dirk, drove it four or five times into his victim. One of the witnesses testified to Yerger's reaching his arm around Colonel Crane and striking him in the side from the back. Colonel Crane did not live two minutes after receiving his wounds. The knife was introduced in court. It is a two-edged bowie-knife, not a thug-knife, with a seven-inch blade, and is still thickly covered with blood.

"Mr. W. J. Brown witnessed the affray. He states positively that previously to the stabbing, Colonel Crane struck Yerger a backhanded blow with his cane; then Yerger drew a knife from his bosom and gave two stabs in rapid succession; Crane then grabbed his arm, but Yerger releasing it stabbed twice or thrice more. After the affray, Yerger said excitedly to witness, 'You saw him strike me, didn't you?' Witness replied, 'Yes, I did.'

"Isaac Washington saw the scuffle and death of Colonel Crane. He testified that when Crane met Yerger that morning, he offered his hand, and shook hands with him. An altercation and abusive language, as described by previous witnesses, ensued. After the stabbing, Yerger threw the dirk down between Crane's legs.

"R. Bisler, Chief of Police, testified to getting the dirk from John K. Yerger, uncle of E. M. Yerger, the accused.

"The cane carried by Colonel Crane was introduced and identified. It is a light, elastic rattan, less than half an inch in diameter.

"W. S. Freeman testified to finding the following in Colonel Crane's coat pocket after his death:

"'Private—To Joseph G. Crane, Esq.:

"'SIR: Are you willing to disrobe yourself of all military protection and meet me instanter on the street? E. M. YERGER.

"'June 8, 1869.'

"It was on post letter paper, plainly, but excitedly written, and the words military protection and instanter were heavily underlined."

CINCINNATI, June 18.—A special to the *Commercial*, received this morning, dated from Jackson, Miss., last night, says that "a report was in circulation here to-day that a band of mounted armed men had been seen in the neighborhood, whose supposed object is the release of Yerger and some Ku-Klux who are in confinement here. The arrival of Company C, and of another company, to-night, of the Sixteenth Infantry, to strengthen the garrison, indicate that trouble is not improbable. Five hundred United States troops, admirably trained, and armed with breech-loaders, will easily keep a few prisoners from being meddled with by their friends."

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—Wednesday evening next is assigned by the Legislature for the discussion of the Fifteenth Amendment.

BOSTON.

Fourth Day of the Great Peace Jubilee.

Interest in the Festival Unabated.

The Programme of Classical Music Satisfactorily Performed.

A Concert to be Given by Ten Thousand School Children To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 17.

INTEREST.

The culminating point is passed in the excitement of Jubilee week, and the crowds in the streets of the city generally, to-day, were not unusually large, but the interest in the festival itself is rather increasing than diminished. The thoroughfares leading to the Coliseum were still thronged and conveyances overloaded, and the ground in that neighborhood is crowded by thousands of persons who cannot afford to go inside, but come to hear the music which percolates through the walls, and patronize the side shows and peanut stands.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERT.

The audience within the building, including the chorus, numbered about forty thousand, filling every seat and occupying all the standing places where the music could be heard to advantage, but leaving the aisles and passage ways clear, and room enough for easy passage around the outer edge of the promenade of the galleries. The principal accession in the seats allotted to distinguished guests were Charles Sumner and Mr. George Peabody, of London. Mr. Peabody seemed infirm, and as he walked in between the protecting platoons of firemen was greeted by hearty cheering by all who could hear the announcement as to who he was. The audience, this afternoon, was generally of a quiet and orderly character, the enthusiasm being tempered by the character of the programme, which consisted of sacred and classical music. The success of the performance, in an artistic point of view, was quite as marked as on previous days. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony was finely rendered by a select orchestra of five hundred pieces only. The solos were sung by Adelaide Phillipps, who sang with better effect than on the previous trial and was warmly *encored*. The great central feature of the programme, the choral "Thanks be to God," from the "Elijah" chorus, started badly; but Mr. Zerrahn left the conductor's post, went to a central point in the choral seats, and, waving his baton, brought them back to time, and the piece ended grandly, and is pronounced by many the best thing in the festival so far.

CHILDREN'S REHEARSAL.

The children of the public schools that came to the Coliseum this morning and had a rehearsal for their concert to-morrow, numbered fully 10,000, and made a beautiful spectacle. The rehearsal was led by Julius Eichberg, Superintendent of Music in the Public Schools. The exercises in gymnastics was also introduced. Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Phillipps, and Ole Bull have consented to introduce solos in the programmes. So the concert, on the whole, with its element of novelty in the juvenile voices, was quite as attractive as many in the series.

ADMIRING STRANGERS.

The most enthusiastic admirers of the success of the Jubilee are Western men, who quite outdo Boston people in the warmth of their praises.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 18.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The concert to-day was the first artistic success of the week. The programme was entirely classical, commencing with the Jubilee Overture of Meyerbeer's and ending with the grand "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah," which was a fitting conclusion to the choral part of the music; for the chorus has done its work, and to-morrow the children sing. The symphony was superbly given, but only in part, the andante and half of the finale only being played. Immediately preceding the Hallelujah Chorus, the audience cried out lustily for the Anvil Chorus. As the firemen were not present, and the artillery not in working order, it could not be given. It is a significant fact, however, for the great centre of art, the finest number on the programme, and indeed the finest number of the whole week, was "Thanks be to God," from Elijah. Notwithstanding a bad start the chorus quietly got itself together and carried it through magnificently. It was probably the first specimen of oratorio singing ever heard in the world. Miss Adelaide Phillipps sang her old concert song from Handel with very good effect, but on the *encore*, which was largely obtained through the applause of the chorus, she had the bad taste to turn her back to the audience and sing a large part of it the chorus.

WISCONSIN.

Supreme Court Decision—Spiritualists' Convention—State Medical Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 18.

The *Journal* to-day published six columns of an opinion of the Supreme Court on the right of counties or towns to tax individuals for the benefit of private corporations, in the case of the appeal against the tax to aid the Jefferson Liberal Institute. It is held that the Legislature cannot authorize the levying of a tax to aid private corporations.

In the case of Whitney vs. the Sheboygan Railroad Company, the Court holds that the act of the Legislature authorizing the counties through which the railroad is to run to raise a tax to donate aid in the construction of the road, is beyond legislative power. The right to aid a road where the county receives stock in return is not denied. Judge Payne dissents, in a very strong opinion, in which he says if the purpose is public, the tax is voted without the stock; if private, it is invalid with it.

A Spiritual Convention is in session here to-day, with a very small attendance. Mrs. Paulina Roberts, President; Mr. U. S. Hamilton, of Beloit, Secretary.

The Medical Society adjourned this forenoon, after visiting the State Hospital for the Insane. Last evening it was voted to hold the next meeting at Milwaukee, and to raise the membership fee to five dollars.

CANADA.

Resolutions of the Nova Scotia Repeal League.

HALIFAX, June 18.—The following resolutions were passed at the late Repeal League convention:

Resolved, That every legitimate means should be used by members of the convention to sever the connection with Canada, and bring about a union on fair and equitable terms with the American Republic.

Resolved, That this convention recommends the formation of leagues throughout the province for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect.

Vice Admiral Mundy, commanding the British fleet on this station, has been promoted full Admiral and will return to England. He will be succeeded by Vice Admiral Wellesley.

PITTSBURGH.

Railroad Matters—Suicide.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.—Efforts are now being made to provide connections for the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad through this city with the Northern and Western roads.

An unknown man, aged about forty, committed suicide, this evening, by jumping from the Temperanceville ferry boat while in motion.

Resigned.

DETROIT, June 18.—This evening's *Tribune* says: "We understand that the Honorable Wm. A. Howard has definitely decided not to go to China. It is intimated that he has accepted the position of Land Commissioner of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad."

Pardon for Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—Thomas Lafon, who was sentenced to State's Prison, in January, for the manslaughter of young Hebring, has been released by the Court of Pardons.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

BUFFALO, June 18.—United States Detective John Byrne, arrested yesterday at Canandaigua, United States Detective Russell R. Lowell, for collusion and conspiracy with counterfeiters. Lowell is lodged in jail here to await trial.

MARRIED.

FOOT—MOORE—In Christ Church, Chicago, June 18, by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Dr. J. Platt Foot and Mary Moore, daughter of Mrs. Edward Moore formerly of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

BOSWELL—MOTT—In Christ Church, Thursday, the 17th inst., by Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Geo. A. Boswell and Sarah Grace, daughter of John H. Mott, Esq. All of this city.

NIXON—DUFFIELD—In this city, June 17, by Rev. George L. Wrenn, Mr. Wm. Penn Nixon, of Cincinnati, and Miss Lizzie, daughter of Chas. Duffield, Esq., of Chicago.

New York, Cincinnati and Louisville papers please copy.

DIED.

MORRISON—Inscribed to Mrs. James M. Morrison, on the death of her son, Volney:

The babe's asleep, his peaceful rest
The dawn shall not awaken,
For from the pillow of thy breast
Thy God the child hath taken.

His small lips may not breath thy name,
The soft, sweet name of Mother,
But he shall lisp in heaven's own strains
Jesus, the Elder Brother.

The soft, brown hair, the little hand,
The form so [illegible]
The loving ways that bound your heart
To his, so young, so tender.

Shall all be kept in memory's care,
And brighter, lovelier growing,
Till you shall come to that dim shore
Where all you loved are going.

And then the cherub child shall come
To greet you, and to lead you
To pastures green, and waters still
To God, who then shall need you.

To lift the song, and wear the robe
For all this tribulation,
But makes you sure that you're His child
Who means your full salvation.

FROM A FRIEND.

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of our lowest rates. Also agents to receive advertisements or notices for all NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES (in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, at the publishers' lowest rates. OFFICE 27 DEARBORN-ST.

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Vinegar!

Vinegar!

MESSRS. A. W. FOX & CO., OF BUFFALO,

Would call the attention of dealers and others to the superior article of

Pure Vinegar

Manufactured by them, and sold very extensively from Boston to New Orleans.

As efforts have been made by interested parties to depreciate our VINEGAR, and the false assertion put forth that it contains deleterious substances, we hereby announce that we are willing at all times that it should be subjected to the test of a chemical analysis—the only manner in which the question of its purity can be determined—merely insisting that the analysis shall be made by a competent chemist.

Professor Geo. Hadley, of Buffalo, acknowledged to be one of the most eminent and talented chemists in the country, has made frequent analyses of our Vinegar, taking it from the tanks and other vessels at his own pleasure, and has always borne testimony to its

Purity and Excellence.

Having recently made another test of our Vinegar, he has given the following

CERTIFICATE:

Messrs. A. W. FOX & CO.:

Gentlemen—For several years past I have made frequent visits to your establishment, making careful investigation into your process of manufacturing Vinegar, and have subjected to analysis at various times samples which I took promiscuously from the tuns in which you store. I find it to be uniformly good, wholesome and agreeable Vinegar, free from adulteration by mineral acids, or other deleterious substances, and of uniform strength, and up to the government standard.

GEORGE HADLEY,
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Buffalo.
Buffalo, April 15th, 1869.

If additional evidence were required of the high estimation in which the Vinegar manufactured by the subscribers is held, and the increasing demand for it in all localities, it is found in the fact that the proprietors have been compelled, in order to protect themselves and their patrons from imposition at the hands of unscrupulous persons who have essayed to palm off an inferior article upon the market by counterfeiting the marks and brands of their house, to procure and copyright

A NEW TRADE MARK

Which will be hereafter placed upon every barrel IN RED.

Messrs. A. W. FOX & CO. claim that they can and do sell a

BETTER ARTICLE OF VINEGAR

AT A

LOWER PRICE

THAN

Any Other Manufactory in the Country,

And challenge any dealer or manufacturer successfully to dispute it.

A. W. FOX & CO.,

COR. NIAGARA AND MOHAWK-STS.,

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SUMMER HATS.

We are in receipt of some of the very Latest Styles of Brown and White Nobby Straws. Also, the

SUMMER DRESS HAT

In Beaver and Pearl Cassimere.

J. BARSTOW,
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Are the Fashionable
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THE NORTHWESTERN HAT MANUFACTURING CO.,
106 Clark-st., corner of Washington, up stairs.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade with the finest quality of Gossamer and Fur Body Hats. Our Hats are equal, if not superior in lightness and durability, to any in the country.

Our Gossamer Hats a Specialty.

Orders from the trade solicited and promptly attended to.

M. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

Chicago, Rock Island AND PACIFIC R. R.

Great Omaha and San Francisco Route.

On and after Sunday, June 20th, this Road will run TWO FAST EXPRESS TRAINS, leaving Chicago at 9:45 a. m. and 9:15 p. m.

	Time Leaving Chicago Daily.	Leave Chicago except Saturday.
	9.45 a m	9.15 p m
Arrive Council Bluffs and Omaha	7.00 a m	7.30 p m
Leave Council Bluffs and Omaha	8.30 a m	8.30 a m
Arrive North Platte	9.05 p m	9.05 p m
Arrive Cheyenne	7.20 a m	7.20 a m
Arrive Laramie	10.38 a m	10.38 a m
Arrive Rawlings	5.45 p m	5.45 p m
Arrive Bryan	1.45 a m	1.45 a m
Arrive Wasatch	7.05 a m	7.05 a m
Arrive Corinne	12.30 p m	12.30 p m
Arrive Promontory	2.00 p m	3.00 p m

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The C., R. I. & P. R. R. is fully equipped with elegant Passenger Coaches; New and Magnificent Sleeping Coaches accompanying all Night Trains.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR GREEN BAY.

THE STMR. TRUESDELL

Will leave Goodrich Steamboat Landing, below Rush-st. Bridge,

For Green Bay, Menomonee, and all intermediate ports,

On SATURDAY EVENING, June 19th, at 8 o'clock.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

GRAND TRUNK LINE.

THE STEAMER S. D. CALDWELL, Captain LEWIS, of the above line, will leave Spencer's Dock Saturday, June 19th, at 7 o'clock p. m., for Sarnia, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway for all Eastern points. Also touching at Northport, Mackinac, &c. CHAS. W. ROGERS, Passenger Agent.

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EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE.

The large, splendid Passenger Steamer

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Will leave Goodrich's Steamboat Landing for Racine and Milwaukee THIS SATURDAY evening at 8 o'clock. Fare to Milwaukee only $2.00 each way, berths included. Fare to Racine only $1.50 each way, berths included. Arrive back at Chicago at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

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Chicago, Ill.

BLOODED HORSES.

LARGE ANNUAL SALE, AT WOODBURN FARM, OF THOROUGH-BRED & TROTTING HORSES,

On Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

TERMS, CASH. Catalogues furnished on application to D. SWIGERT, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CHICAGO CONSISTORY 32° S∴ P∴ R∴ S∴ Special Meeting at Blair Hall, this Saturday Night, at 7½ p. m. sharp, for Drill. Prompt and full attendance required.—By order.

JNO. D. M. CARR, 32°, Illustrious Commander-in-Chief.

JAS. G. STEWART, 32°, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Hesperia Lodge No. 411 A. F. and A. M., this evening at half-past 7. Work.

C. H. FELTON, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Of Palmer's Last and Greatest Work,

THE ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE

Size 16x20 in., with sculptor's autograph, $10.00; 11x14 in., $5.00—with suitable discount to dealers. Address publisher, WM. H. FASSETT, Box 335, Albany, N. Y.

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Goods called for and delivered to all parts of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MICHIGAN FLOUR.

CHOICE MICHIGAN FLOUR.

We have 500 bbls of a choice winter wheat Michigan flour, which we will sell for a few days at $6.50 per bbl in lots of 1 bbl or over. DIXON & BRIDGMAN, Wholesale Flour Dealers, 99 South Water-st.

DESICCATED CODFISH.

DESICCATED CODFISH,

Desiccated Codfish,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Gloucester and Boston SALT FISH CO.,

From the Very Best Qualities of Codfish.

GUARANTEED TO KEEP.

PUT UP IN PACKAGES ADAPTED TO

DOMESTIC USE,

REQUIRING

NO BOILING,

Very Little Freshening,

With all the Palatable and Appetizing Qualities of Ordinary Fish,

AND NONE OF THE

Disagreeable Labor of Preparing.

It Costs No More

In family use than if prepared in the old style,

One Pound Being Fully Equal to Four Pounds.

HENRY MAYO & CO.,

BOSTON.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAINES' TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION LAWS.

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Blank Book Manufacturers and Publishers of Legal Blanks,

128 and 130 LAKE-ST.

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NEW EDITION.

Introduction to American Law. Designed as a First Book for Students. By TIMOTHY WALKER, LL. D. Fifth edition. Revised by J. BRYANT WALKER. 8vo. $7.50.

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TO RENT.

TO RENT,

In New Tribune Building.

Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,

Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,

No. 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Stores 38 & 40 LaSalle-st.

Formerly occupied by J. B. Shay. Apply to

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GENERAL NOTICES.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11th, 1869.

On the petition of Ogias S. Woodcock, of Paris, Illinois, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 11th day of September, 1855, for an improvement in method of operating reciprocating saws,

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 23d day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers, should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

SAM'L P. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents.

Music Teacher.

A lady teacher of music, or of French and Latin, desires a situation in a first-class school. Qualifications excellent. Address H. L. STOREY & CO., Root's Temple of Music.

A Graduate of Harvard College

Proposes to spend two years in Europe, and wishes to take under his care two or three boys, to whose instruction the most careful attention will be given. Satisfactory references given.

Address J. L. SANBORN, West Newton, Mass.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

An examination of candidates for admission into Williams College will be held in Goodrich Hall on Tuesday June 29, at 9 o'clock a. m. There will be another examination on Wednesday, Aug. 25, and opportunity for special examination will be given as individual circumstances may require.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

Williamstown, Mass., June 10, 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TO LEASE.

A lot 25 feet front, west of Sangamon-st., and south of Washington. Address G. H. SWIFT, P. O. Box 1821.

WANTED.

An experienced efficient manager for a Western Department, for an Eastern Life Insurance Company. Liberal salary will be paid to the right man. Services required at once. Address GENERAL AGENT, Chicago, Ill. Parties applying will furnish reference with their applications, otherwise will not be noticed.

A MICHIGAN FARM.

Is wanted, but partially improved, lying between St. Joseph and the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, and within three miles of the lake shore. Address FARM, care of Tribune office, stating location, quantity of land, quality of improvements, and price.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Splendid Opportunity.

A Lime Manufactory, Kilns, Office, Stock, &c. complete, now running to its fullest capacity. The lime is of the finest quality and greatest reputation, and the demand greater than the possibility of supply. A moderate capital only required, and, the owner desiring, for family reasons, to leave the city, a small bonus only will be demanded for the good will that may be cleared three times over in the first year's business.

Parties meaning business may address

I. B. J. Box 3992, P. O.

FOR SALE,

LILL'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

15, 17 and 19 North Wells-st., corner Water.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between us is this day dissolved. All payments must be made to M. NORTON.

KENT & NORTONS.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1869. No. 3 North LaSalle-st.

WHISKEYS AND WINES.

F. FISCHER. JOS. WALDORF. SAM. SALZER.

FISCHER, WALDORF & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

KENTUCKY WHISKEYS, RHINE WINES, COGNAC, ETC.,

183 Lake-st., Chicago.

DRY GOODS.

WHAT NEXT!

THE GREAT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AT

F. N. Hamlin & Co.'s,

105 & 107 Lake-st.

COMMENCES

MONDAY,

JUNE 21st.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

By direction of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park, I shall on

Monday, the 28th day of June, 1869,

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the premises, the Lots at Kenwood owned by the Town and described as follows: Lots 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, in Block 3, as laid down in the recorded plat of Hyde Park. These Lots front on Hyde Park and Madison-ave., and

Will be Sold Separately.

The terms of sale are one-quarter cash, one quarter in sixty days, with interest at 8 per cent, and the balance in one year with interest at 8 per cent. Ten per cent as earnest money will be required on amount of each bid at time of sale; to be forfeited to the Town, in case the purchaser fails to perfect the sale within ten days.

Further information can be had at the office of GEO. W. WAITE & SON, Tribune Building, or at the office of PERKINS & WATERMAN, No. 88 LaSalle-st.

NORMAN C. PERKINS, Supervisor of Hyde Park.

$8,500.

Marble front two-story House, with all modern improvements, in a good neighborhood on the West Side. Good Barn, &c. House will rent for $1,000 per annum. New House and worth $10,000. Full particulars on application to

FIELD, KING & CO.,

Basement First National Bank Building, corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.

We have one new, beautiful and substantially built

DWELLING

for sale, on the most liberal terms, lot 25x125, seven rooms, double floors, all necessary closets. Cistern as well as lake water. Within a block of street cars. Price $3,500. Terms $500 or $600 down; balance in $30 or $40 monthly payments, equal to a reasonable rent.

A. FRISBIE & SON,

Room 6 Lombard Block, 107 Monroe-st.

FARM FOR SALE.

A choice farm for sale at a bargain, if taken soon. Rich rolling prairie and abundance of timber on the farm.

GOOD HOUSE, BARN, ORCHARD AND LIVING WATER.

Only six hours ride from Chicago.

Situated near Polo, Ill., an enterprising city on the Illinois Central Railroad. The best Agricultural district in the West. Good healthy neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools and mills.

Terms easy. Title perfect.

For particulars, apply to or address

GEO. D. READ, Polo, Ogle County, Ill.

LINCOLN PARK.

A large handsome corner lot, high and dry, and desirably situated on Fullerton-av., near Lincoln Park, is offered for a few days at a bargain.

C. HOPKINSON, 128 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

160 acres one mile and ½ south of the great South Side Park, extending from State-st. to Kankakee-av., making an aggregate frontage on all those grand avenues of over 8,000 feet, with the ship canal near the south line. There is a fortune in it. Small cash payment; balance in ten years. 182 Madison-st. L. C. PITNER.

Lake View.

For sale, three acres of very handsome Residence Property near the Dummy Road and Lincoln Park, with a commodious and well finished dwelling house, brick basement. Grounds tastefully laid out and in good order. The dummy conductor will point out the premises. Apply to the owner, C. COOKSON, on the premises, or T. M. BRADLEY, Sheriff's office.

FINANCIAL.

Real Estate Paper,

Having from three to six months to run, and Commercial Paper, discounted by

LOUIS SAPIEHA,

No. 146 Washington-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

1. On CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $3,000 and upwards.
2. On ILLINOIS FARMS, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
3. PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES always wanted.
4. LARGE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO.,

155 & 157 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 wanted for one year. Well secured on real estate. Will pay 15 per cent. Address D D D, Tribune office.

$150,000

TO LOAN, on strictly first-class inside property, in sums of $5,000 and upward at 8 and 10 per cent interest, owing to size of loan. UNION COLLECTION & AGENCY COMPANY, 131 and 133 LaSalle-st.

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OTIS'

SAFETY HOISTING MACHINES,

FOR

Stores, Warehouses, Factories, &c.

May be seen in operation, in this city, at Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.'s, Stettauers, Wineman & Co.'s, Wm. B. Keen & Cooke's, new Tribune building, &c., &c.

All of our latest improvements to prevent the destruction of

LIFE OR PROPERTY

Are embraced in these machines, including the "Lock Safety Ratchet," "Safety Drum," "Slip Motion," "Check-rope," "Automatic Brake," &c.

About 1,000 of these machines are now in use in the United States. Our Passenger Elevators, or

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May be seen in operation at the new Galt House, Louisville, Ky.; Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Astor House, New York, and many other places.

Further information may be obtained of N. P. OTIS, at Messrs. Hunt, Barbour & Hale's, Nos. 73 and 75 Wabash-av., or of

OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,

309 Broadway, N. Y.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES

PRICES MARKED DOWN,

The Only Reliable Fire and Burglar Proof Safes Now Made.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of other makers taken in exchange for Herring's, for sale cheap.

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Factory, Fourteenth-st., and Indiana-av.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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124 and 126 Dearborn-st.

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A CRISIS

IN LIFE INSURANCE.

"We predict that a Crisis is coming which will shake the foundations of Life Insurance Companies, and winnow and sift them as Wheat.

"The good Companies will stand firm. No crisis will come that will change Wheat into Chaff."—Spectator.

For the Spectator Article and statements of the OLD CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, call on or address

MOORE & STEARNS,

AGENTS,

No. 154 Washington-st.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRANCH OF THE

1st National Bank Building,

PHILADELPHIA.

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS:

Clarence H. Clark, E. A. Rollins,
Jay Cooke, Henry D. Cooke,
F. Ratchford Starr, W. E. Chandler,
W. G. Moorhead, John D. Defrees,
George F. Tyler, Edward Dodge,
J. Hinckley Clark, H. C. Fahnestock.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

Medical Advisory Board:

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P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department, U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

Solicitors and Attorneys:

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

It is a National Company, Chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

It has a Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.

It offers Low Rates of Premium.

It furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the same money.

It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.

It is a Home Company in Every Locality.

Its Policies are Exempt from Attachment.

There are no Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.

Every Policy is Non-Forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the Insured their Full Amount and Return All the Premiums, so that the Insurance Costs only the Interest on the Annual Payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the Insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an Annual Income of One-tenth the Amount named in the Policy.

No Extra Rate is Charged for Risks upon the Lives of Females.

It Insures not to pay Dividends, but at so Low cost that Dividends will be Impossible.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every city and town; and application from competent parties, for such agencies, with suitable endorsements, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, for New York State and Northern New Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., for Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia.
E. W. CLARK & CO., for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. B. S. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Manager for Central and Western Pennsylvania.
J. ALDER ELLIS & CO., Chicago, for Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.
Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, for Minnesota and N. W. Wisconsin.
JOHN W. ELLIS & CO., Cincinnati, for Ohio and Central and Southern Indiana.
T. B. EDGAR, St. Louis, for Missouri and Kansas.
S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, for Michigan and Northern Indiana.
A. M. MOTHERSHEAD, Omaha, for Nebraska.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., Baltimore, for Maryland.
NEW ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY, under the direction of E. A. ROLLINS and W. E. CHANDLER, of the Board of Directors, J. P. TUCKER, Manager, [illegible], Boston.
S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, for Michigan and Northern Illinois.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Stationery.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 31, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the thirtieth day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock m., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for the year ending June 30, 1870.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

PATENTS.

EMERY WHEEL MANUFACTURE IN CHICAGO.

A Great Opportunity for Investment.

Owing to the illness of the present managing lessee of the Emery Oil Stone Company, he is desirous of closing out the stock interest and interest in a very valuable patent which are intrusted to him for sale. The factory has made within the past year over

THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND EMERY WHEELS.

It has supplied every lumber district in the North with Emery Saw Gummers. It has customers in Massachusetts, New York, and every Western State for the great variety of its [illegible]. Its wheels excel those from abroad for shovel grinding and other uses. The new [illegible] grinder, (the patent above referred to), takes a three dollar wheel, will need and will engage to purchase the coming year, three thousand wheels. Twenty thousand dollars of the stock, and an interest in the patent are offered for sale at a rate that will treble the investment in one year. Inquire of S. S. SCHUYLER, [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

Rates of passage by the Saturday Steamer: First Cabin, Gold. Steerage, Currency. L'pool or Queenst'n... L'pool or Queenst'n... Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax: L'pool or Queenst'n... Halifax... St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer... Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent, at moderate rates. For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to JAMES WARRACK, Western Agent, Chicago, where cabin plans can be seen and rooms secured for any steamer of line.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

1855. T. M. HIBBARD, 1869.

(LATE OF HIBBARD & FRENCH,)

Commission Merchant,

Established in 1855. No. 142 South LaSalle-st., Major Block, Chicago.

MACONDRAY & CO.,

SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Agents Hong Kong Line of Clipper Ships, sailing regularly.

Importers of China and Japan Teas, and all descriptions of East India and Manila Produce.

Consignments made in California, Oregon, China and the East.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

REVERE HOUSE,

Boston, Mass.

This noted hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely renovated, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families—water, bath-rooms, &c. introduced—so that it now offers every accommodation for travellers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table and the attention paid the guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.

Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, has become one of the proprietors of the house, and will be pleased to welcome the travelling public at the above hotel.

WESLEY, WETHERBEE & CO., Proprietors.

CARLISLE HOUSE,

CORNER

Sixth and Mound-sts.,

CINCINNATI.

Strictly First-class in every Particular.

HENRY S. MOWER.

SEA SHORE BOARD,

AT HAMPTON, N. H.,

For from twelve to sixteen persons, for the season. Well [illegible] house, a few rods from the ocean. Fishing, Bathing, &c. In full view of Boar's Head. Apply to [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CULTURE.

DOCTOR AND MRS. GEO. W. HAMMOND'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, with thorough systems of physical and mental culture, [illegible] MANOT, & [illegible].

The Tribune.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND.

Mr. Henry Jarvis Raymond, the news of whose death reached us by telegraph yesterday, was not quite 50 years of age, as he was born in Lima, Livingston County, New York, on the 24th of January, 1820. Not only, therefore, was he in the prime of life, but it seemed to those who knew him that he was also in the prime of manly vigor. Though his small and wiry form has of late years put on something of the rotundity of increasing age, there has seemed to be no abatement of that constitutional strength, that remarkable power of endurance and of persistent labor which have always distinguished him, and to which he owed the eminent position he has attained as a journalist and a public man. Like most successful newspaper men, his career began in writing communications for the press in intervals of leisure, partly to eke out a scanty subsistence, and partly, perhaps, as a relaxation from the dry study of the law which he meant to follow as a profession. But when in 1841 the *New York Tribune* was established, he abandoned the law and adopted, with great heartiness, the more congenial calling of editor, and became Mr. Greely's assistant. To his ability and industry, seconded by the business talent of its publisher, Mr. McElrath, who took it in hand soon after its commencement and saved it from a speedy end, that paper owe its first success. The daily newspaper of thirty years ago was a very different thing from that of to-day, with its large staff of assistants and minute division of complicated labor, and a multiplicity of duties devolved upon Mr. Raymond as editor, reporter or correspondent, as the exigency of the moment demanded. Thus, on a certain day, Mr. Webster was to make an important speech in Boston, and Mr. Raymond went from New York to report it, taking with him, not a corps of phonographists, but a corps of compositors with their cases of type. Taking down the speech of the great orator in "long-hand"—for his quickness enabled him to give, in this way, a report almost as perfect as one in short-hand—he returned the same evening to New York, wrote out his copy on a steamboat, as fast as his printers could set it up, and issued it in an extra *Tribune* within an hour of his arrival. It was energy, ability and enterprise of this sort, whenever occasion called for it, and unprecedented at that time, that made the paper successful, and laid the durable foundation of his own success as a journalist. In 1843 he accepted an offer from James Watson Webb as assistant editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, where he remained till 1851, when he established the *Times*, of which he has ever since been the editor-in-chief, making it one of the most successful papers in the country, and of wide influence, especially in the politics of New York.

It is as an editor that Mr. Raymond has most distinguished himself, and he might, had he devoted his abilities and energies solely to that profession, have acquired, as such, an unusual power over the public mind. His talents as a writer, his wide culture, his energy as a business man, his immense faculty of industry, and his large knowledge of men and affairs, peculiarly qualified him for the successful journalist. As a politician he has been less successful, though his rise for a time was rapid. In 1849 he was elected a member of the State Legislature by the Whigs of his district, and he very soon distinguished himself as a debater and for his aptness at legislative business. Chosen for a second term, in 1850, he was made Speaker of the House; in 1854 he was elected Lieutenant Governor; in the Whig National Convention of 1852, at Baltimore, he took an active part, and in the first Republican National Convention, at Pittsburgh, in 1856, he drew up The Address to the People, coming to the front during all this period of his life as an earnest advocate of Northern rights and of anti-slavery doctrine, so far as they were accepted by the party with which he was identified. In the politics of his own State, he joined his forces to those of Seward and Weed, as opposed to Greeley, who visited his old editorial coadjutor with a large share of the bitter hostility which he felt toward his early political partners. During that "heated term" of politics in New York, the publication of certain private, and by no means creditable, letters, affixed, for a time, upon Mr. Raymond a *soubriquet* given by Mr. Greeley, which was accepted much more as a laughable indication of the political and personal rancor of the editor of the *Tribune* than as a true description of the character of the editor of the *Times*.

After the Fremont campaign of 1856, in which Mr. Raymond took an active part, he appeared little in politics, except as the editor of his paper, till 1862, when he was returned to Congress. He aspired, it was supposed, to the leadership of his party in that body, and it would, no doubt, have been awarded to him by popular consent had he shown the qualities requisite for such a position. But there was in Mr. Raymond a certain independence, almost a recklessness, of conduct and opinion, which he had often displayed as a politician, which had grown upon him of late years, and which disqualified him for the position of a party leader in a legislative body. His habit of mind of looking at both sides of a subject gave him conservative tendencies, and he was almost as often found at variance with his Republican colleagues as in agreement with them. But these disagreements were seldom upon anything more than minor questions of policy, for upon the great principles of his party his soundness could not be questioned. The differences, however, were quite enough to mar his success, and his chances of political preferment collapsed entirely in the Philadelphia Johnson Convention of 1866, in which, in taking a prominent part, he took leave also of public life.

And we doubt, if he had lived, if he would ever have returned to it. A political blunder is much less rarely forgiven than a political crime, and Mr. Raymond had the good sense himself to perceive that he could exercise far more and a far better influence upon the country as an editor than as an active politician. Now that the pall of death is thrown over the asperities of partisan feeling and personal bitterness, it will, doubtless, be acknowledged that Mr. Raymond was a thoroughly honest man—even that much rarer character, an honest politician. Though not a man of deep convictions on any subject, he clearly saw the right in the main, endeavored to follow it, and earnestly and honestly strove for the good of his country. For the rest—he was a man of warm heart, of a sweet and gentle temper, of genial manners, kind to, and exceedingly considerate of, subordinates, but uncompromising with his equals. Both as a writer and a public speaker, he had peculiar power, never failing to make himself clearly understood, and rarely leaving a subject without shedding upon it new and needed light. His editorial career has been one of uninterrupted success from the beginning, and his estimate of the journalistic function has never been lost sight of in any want of dignity and of truthfulness in the newspaper under his charge. The public press of the country is the better for the example he has given it of energy, industry and ability; his influence upon the politics of his time has been, upon the whole, beneficial, notwithstanding the mistakes he has sometimes committed; and the daily press of New York, especially, has lost, of its active men, its sincerest, ablest, and most respectable member.

REAL ESTATE.

The era of speculation in Chicago real estate seems not to have passed away as many had supposed. The sale of land belonging to the Seymour and Price estates, which took place on Wednesday, was the occasion of some speculative transactions which, for the quick return of profits, exceed, perhaps, any operation of the present year. The land belonging to the Seymour estate lies in tracts, scattered in different directions, just beyond the city limits. The sale was peremptory, and, notwithstanding it was well advertised, the attendance was only moderate. After the greater portion of the land had been sold, the audience seemed all at once to have thought that the land had been going very cheap, and offers were made on the spot to the purchasers at considerable advances on the prices they had paid. A tract of fifty acres, which had been sold for $120 per acre, was resold by the purchaser on the same day for $150 per acre. The next day the original purchaser found he could have obtained a much higher price. Accordingly he repurchased it at $170 per acre, and sold it again the same day to a third party at $200 per acre, making $1,500 on each of his two purchases of the same fifty acres. A tract of forty acres, lying just west of the new city limits, was sold at the auction for $400 per acre; the purchaser has since resold thirty acres of it at $550 per acre, and asks $600 for the rest. A tract of eighty acres near the north end of the proposed boulevard on the West Side, was sold at auction for $613 per acre, and the purchaser has since been offered $800 per acre, cash, by a well-known capitalist of this city. Several other offers for other tracts purchased at the sale, and at equal advances, are said to have been made, but the above-mentioned transactions we have reason to know are authentic, and we learn that one gentleman has made $6,600 since Thursday on tracts of land bought at the Seymour sale.

THE CROWNING HORROR.

Seldom does even the worst of crimes produce upon the public mind the deep loathing and disgust with which we turn from every attempt to read the sickening facts of the murder of Colonel Crane, by the Mississippi brute, Yerger. Even the pretext of provocation alleged by Yerger's friends, that Colonel Crane tapped him gently with a rattan cane, dissolves under the test of the examination. Notwithstanding the manifest desire of some of the witnesses to screen Yerger, their testimony shows that Yerger had a few minutes before challenged Crane to a deadly meeting on the street; that he armed himself with a seven-inch bowie knife, with deliberate intent to force such a meeting; that Crane, with the murderous challenge in his pocket, but without communicating its substance to any one, though it would have justified him as military, or even as a civil Mayor, in sending Yerger to prison instantly, went on the street unarmed, and met Yerger with outstretched hand, as if determined to effect a reconciliation, or, at least, to ward off a quarrel, by a moderation which in any other part of the world than the Southern States would have disarmed the vilest adversary; that Yerger flung back his proffered hand with violence, poured out his stock of villainous epithets and abusive blackguardism, and when Colonel Crane, with the instincts natural to a gentleman, sought to withdraw from the interview, he seized the hand in which Colonel Crane held his cane, dashed it up with a blow and then closed upon his victim with one arm around his waist, and with the other stabbed him in the back so rapidly and with such fiendish precision that his victim died in his very arms, before he had released his embrace.

There are degrees of depravity, even in murder. Of all the murders we have ever heard or read of, this seems to us the most brutally fiendish. Had Colonel Crane been one whose life was the most nearly worthless, a base, brawling, swindling villain, cut off in some simple quarrel of his own making, we should still have dwelt with horror on the loathsome depravity of the murderer that could coolly cut him to pieces while hugging him so that their very hearts must have felt each other's beat, and so suddenly that before his victim could have learned the motive of the attack he was already dying. But to attack, in this cowardly and deadly manner, an unarmed man, who had just offered his hand in fellowship to his murderer, though the latter was his inferior in every attribute of person, reputation, character, social position and courage, and to cut off thus, in the midst of a pure and brilliant career, one whom all who knew him loved, and who had done the murderer no wrong, was an act of which the annals of crime and savagery have nothing more base or brutal. Such cases render us devoutly grateful that the death penalty is not yet abolished. If there be any person living who would be satisfied, after a study of the facts of this case, to see Yerger sentenced to imprisonment for life, on any terms, we confess we are made of different metal. The almost maniac widow of the deceased has already suffered more, in consequence of the crime, than the brute who perpetrated it could be made to suffer if his whole life were spent in chains. The only sentence calculated to rid the Southern pandemonium of such representative demons, and inspire some respect at least for the power of the government, if not for the sacredness of human life, is the death penalty.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The policy of donating a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of railroads, has been justified upon the principle that a prudent proprietor of a large and inaccessible estate can afford to give a portion of it to those who will construct improvements enhancing the value of the whole. In the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, Congress granted alternate sections of land for six miles in width, the most of which had been in the market for forty years, and could not be sold for any price. Before the road was completed, the reserved sections were all sold at double the government price, netting to the government in cash, the original price of the whole. So far as land grants have been made to other roads upon similar terms, the policy is a sound one. In the case of the Pacific Road, the government had a two-fold interest. It was the owner of the immense fields lying between Sacramento and the Mississippi River, to which land settlement was impossible, because of the difficulty of access, and of communication to and from the market. Settlers upon that land were almost as remote from their fellow-men as the Jews were from the promised land while in the wilderness. The Pacific and the Atlantic States were separated by two thousand miles of unsettled territory, made more difficult of passage because of the numerous streams and the steep ascents and declivities of successive mountain ranges. Therefore, not only as a proprietor, but also as a National Government under the necessity of direct, speedy and internal communication between its several States and coasts, it became the policy of the nation, in order to secure that communication and open up that land to settlement, to render additional aid in the construction of a railroad. The donation of land was made, and also the loan of the national credit to what was then regarded a reasonable, but which has since proved to be, a most extravagant amount. The political necessity for establishing such a means of communication between the widely separated States was of such a nature that the government would have been justified in having built such a road at its own expense. In point of fact, it is to be regretted that the government did not do so, because the bonds issued and the land granted far exceed in value the cost of constructing the road, even in a far better style than it has been done. Having, however, attained the great national end of a direct and speedy means of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific States, the Government of the United States has no further interest in railway corporations, except as a landed proprietor, whose inaccessible and unsalable lands may be reached and made valuable by the construction of these improvements. Having aided, by a land donation, in the construction of one railroad in this State, when there was not a locomotive in use in the State, the rest was left to private enterprise, and that enterprise has found it to be profitable to construct, without any governmental aid, not only lateral, but even parallel, roads in Illinois, amounting to 3,440 miles in operation, and 1,000 miles additional under contract and construction.

Having established by its aid the opening of one trunk railway across the continent, the construction of other lines may be left to private enterprise, aided by such grants of land as the government, an interested proprietor, may grant for the purpose of benefitting its own property. The hope or expectation of getting a money or bond subsidy has actually delayed private enterprise and capital in the commencement and construction of the many local roads in Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, California and New Mexico, as well as of the various other parallel roads, each of which will be promptly built the moment there is a real want for it. The most certain mode of creating paupers is for the government to keep an open table where all men can feed themselves without the necessity of labor; and the surest mode of paralyzing private capital and private enterprise is for the government to become a money lender without interest or security. The action of Congress at its last session, rejecting all schemes for governmental aid in money or bonds, if adhered to resolutely, will lead to the construction, not only of lateral roads in the Territories, but of trunk roads across the continent, as rapidly as there is an occasion for them. To subsidize a road from Kansas, with bonds, is to delay the Northern Pacific Road until it, too, has been similarly subsidized; but to refuse to subsidize either is to leave private enterprise free of government competition, to stake its money, expend its industry, and prosecute its labors with the same energy that it has shown in building the 42,255 miles of railway which now span and interlace the entire country.

Already there are indications that the Northern Pacific Railway will be commenced without waiting for any subsidy. The grant of land already made is a magnificent one. It is a grant of twenty alternate sections of land on each side of the road, equal to a continuous strip 40 miles wide and 1,700 miles long. It is a grant of 43,520,000 acres of land, including all the iron, coal, building stone and timber it may contain or produce. It is of the very best quality, equaling in every respect the finest wheat-growing land of Minnesota and Wisconsin. It is rich in all the material for the construction of the road itself, is less difficult than the road already completed, and will open a region to which the present immigration from Northern Germany and the Scandinavian countries will naturally tend. As fast as the road is built its lands will find willing cash purchasers, not at the minimum rate of the government, but an average rate over the forty miles of three dollars an acre. A company thus fortified with such a landed estate, with a cash capital of thirty millions of dollars, can build the road to completion, without trouble and without delay. All that is needed to induce capital to engage in the matter is the expectation of speculators and financial shysters to be able to corrupt a sufficient number of Senators and members of Congress to vote a grant of money or bonds. These men want to repeat the operation of building a road at the expense of the nation, and divide among themselves the bonds of the road, secured by a first mortgage, and also the national donation of lands. That hope of a national subsidy, which, if the President and Congress have any regard for public interest, and for their individual honor, must prove a delusive one during this administration, is the only thing which stands in the way of the successful undertaking and completion of the road. If the company will abandon that expectation, and organize upon an actual, and not a purely nominal capital, it will find that the land grant alone is a subsidy which will prove to be a mine of the most productive value.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Daniel Baker, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers in the town of Owen, Winnebago County, dropped dead, on Monday last, from heart disease.

Near Washington, on Thursday of last week, Frank Crosby was killed by a log rolling over him.

On Monday last, James Martin, aged 70, was killed, in Hollis Township, Peoria County, by being run over by a train on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway.

Carlyle, Clinton County, has voted $30,000 to secure the location of the Normal University at that place. The county is expected to vote $50,000, and private citizens to subscribe $20,000, making in all $100,000.

On Saturday last, Reinhold Claussen, living near Spring Lake, captured a rattlesnake four feet four inches long. Mr. Claussen discovered the snake in the act of swallowing a catfish thirteen inches in length.

John Boaz, in the north part of Edgar County, has a queer litter of pigs. There are seven in the litter, two of which have five legs each, and two others six each; the remaining three have the usual number. The mother of these animals is herself supported by five legs.

Peter Grise, living in a flatboat at Dimick's Island, near Rock Island, was found dead on the 16th, his arms clasping a gun to his breast, the left side of his head shattered by a charge from one of the barrels, and worms covering the unsightly wound. It is thought that he shot himself accidentally; and the accident must have occurred several days before the discovery.

At the late term of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, a woman named Peck, charged with murder (of her husband), was convicted of that crime in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen years. The night after the adjournment of the court, she, in company with a man named Bush, charged with burglary, broke jail. Nothing was heard from them until they were arrested, a few days ago, by the authorities of Marion County, for committing a burglary in Salem, when the Sheriff of Jackson County obtained possession of her, and took her to Joliet.

IOWA.

In Dubuque, the other day, a man went into a barber-shop, and called for a bath. Having disrobed himself, he got into the tub, let on the water, and found the sensation so agreeable that he went to sleep. The barber, wondering at his long absence, found him snoring away with the water within half an inch of his mouth.

INDIANA.

Delphi has three very old ladies—Mrs. Cullen, in her 100th year; Mrs. McElheny, in her 93d year; and Mrs. Bond, in her 90th year.

H. J. Barnes, a notorious horse thief, was found hanging to a tree near the Shelbyville depot a few days ago, riddled with bullets. From papers found on his person it is supposed he was originally from Newark, New Jersey.

One of the *equestriennes* of North's Circus was torn from her saddle and severely bitten by a vicious horse, at Michigan City, a few nights ago.

The revival in the Christian Church at New Albany still continues. Fifteen persons were admitted into full fellowship last Sunday night.

The amount of tobacco shipped to Evansville for sale, steadily increases. The total number of hogsheads sold last week foots up 390, against 266 for the week before.

WISCONSIN.

Maggie Conroy, about 18 years of age, jumped from the ferryboat at Hudson on the 10th, and was drowned. Domestic troubles were the cause of the act.

In the town of Raymond, on Saturday last, Mr. Sketchmere, aged 65, was thrown from his wagon and his back broken. He died in a few hours.

In the Jackman will case, at Janesville, a verdict has been returned in favor of breaking the will. Timothy Jackman, who died about a year since, left property valued at $140,000. He willed to Mrs. Jackman, who is his second wife, the whole of the property, excepting $10,000 or $12,000, which was distributed between his seven children. Mr. Jackman had three children by his first wife, and by them the will was contested, on the ground that undue influence was exercised by the step-mother in procuring the will.

MICHIGAN.

On Saturday last, a man named Harriman reached the Michigan State Prison for the fourth time, sentenced for three years. He is but 30 years old, and first went to prison when only 17 years of age, for horse-stealing, and served a year. He was out a short time, got married, and was sent back under a five years' sentence. Upon being released the second time, he entered the army, deserted, got married again, was sent up from Monroe County for horse-stealing, served five years, and was released about a year ago. A short time after gaining his liberty, he married a young girl, about 15 years of age, at Dexter, stole another horse, and is now back in his old quarters.

MISSOURI.

On Tuesday night, a confidence man, named Harry Howard, was chased by the Vigilance Committee from Harlem to the ferry boat Lizzie Campbell, where he was caught. A rope, with a heavy stone attached to one end, was tied around his neck, and then he was thrown overboard into the river. He managed to free himself from the stone, and, floating to the rear of the boat, caught hold of the rudder. He was, however, seen by the committee, and fired upon six times. He doubtless was struck, for he loosened his hold and dropped down into the stream. He has not been heard of since; whether he is dead or not, is unknown. A man of the name of James Kelley, had been seen with Howard, trying the confidence game upon some stranger in Harlem. Kelley was also seized by the vigilants; but falling on his knees and begging earnestly for mercy, his life was spared upon the promise to leave the country and keep secret what he had seen and heard.

KANSAS.

The following are the principal incomes returned in Kansas: James G. Blunt, Leavenworth, $37,950; O. Bailey, White Cloud, $47,375; E. H. Durfee, Leavenworth, $28,784; W. C. Lobenstein, Leavenworth, $44,590; Matthew Ryan, Leavenworth, $10,600; Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, $15,500; Lyman Scott, Leavenworth, $14,600; M. R. Eldridge, Lawrence, $11,873; C. W. Babcock, Lawrence, $18,709.

Near Columbus, Cherokee County, on the 8th, Jeremiah Murphy was found dead, having been shot through the head. He belonged to the Land League, and members of that organization charge that he was murdered by anti-Leaguers.

THE TERRITORIES.

At Salt Lake City, in the case of The People of the Territory of Utah vs. Thomas Brannigan, Charles Howard and Jack Lavelle, found guilty of the murder of Calvin T. Russell, the Court, after the prisoners had made choice of the mode of execution, sentenced them to be shot on Monday, the 26th day of July.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. M. T. Ryder, of Memphis, indicates his willingness to run as the workingmen's candidate for Governor of Tennessee, if he should be nominated.

John P. Bruce announces that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for delegate in Congress from Montana. This leaves the field clear to Cavanaugh, the present delegate.

The charter election in Watertown, N. Y., on the 15th inst., resulted in the election of Colonel George W. Flower, the Republican candidate for Mayor, with a majority of the Republican city ticket.

R. Rumsey Wing, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Kentucky, is much prostrated from physical disease, and will hardly make an active canvass of the State. There is some talk of the Central Committee's putting another candidate in the field, who will be able to make a personal canvass. The Democratic candidate will not make a personal canvass.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* publishes the following letter from Senator Sprague, with the remark that he is one of the few Northern representatives who, since the time of Daniel Webster, has shown, by writing and by speeches, that there is a difference between a Government and its administration:

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8, 1869.

"I agree that the administration of the government is weak; but the Government itself is weaker. The war left us a disproportioned system, or a government out of balance, which goes deeper than written constitutions. In fact, it controls. We never can have a correct administration until we create a counter-balance. I propose that counter-balance through the administration of the finances. This will certainly give stability and uniformity to our written constitution, and so render all attempts to establish a different form of government unnecessary. W. SPRAGUE."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three thousand duels were fought in the German universities last year.

Only three citizens of New Orleans return incomes in excess of $50,000.

Eight young women are studying in the University of Zurich,—seven medicine, the other philosophy.

Mrs. Emily Leffingwell, aged 71 years, committed suicide, a few days since, at East Great Plain, Conn., by hanging herself.

A company has been chartered by the Connecticut Legislature to insure plate-glass windows and mirrors. It has a capital of $200,000, and power to increase to $500,000.

The first salmon seen in the Merrimac River at Amoskeag Falls for thirty years was caught Thursday morning. It is believed to be one hatched from ova planted in the Pemigewasset in the fall of 1866.

Cambridge, Vt., claims to be the "champion" maple sugar town of the United States. Last spring 75,780 trees were tapped, yielding 221,850 pounds of sugar, which was sold for about $26,500.

In New York, on the 15th, the jewels contributed to aid the cause of Cuban independence, were raffled for at the house of Mrs. Colas, No. 58 West Nineteenth street. There were 5,000 chances at $5 each. The first prize, consisting of a set of pearls and diamonds, valued at $2,500, was won by Senor Agramente.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* states that Mrs. Baker, of that city, who was recently shot by Mrs. Parker with whose husband it is charged she had been criminally intimate, has somewhat recovered from her injuries and gone to Bangor. It is intimated that Mr. Parker has gone there also.

Last year the Mormons artificially irrigated and made fruitful 98,799 acres of land. Altogether they had a large amount of land under cultivation; 80,518 acres in cereals, 1,817 in sorghum, 6,839 in root crops, 166 in cotton, 29,876 in meadow, 906 in apples, 1,011 in peaches, 75 in grapes, and 196 in currants.

Eleven policemen have been charged with manslaughter for their conduct in suppressing the disturbance that arose at Derry, Ireland, on the occasion of Prince Arthur's visit. One has been discharged and ten have been committed for trial. A second disturbance took place in court during the inquiry, owing to differences of opinion among those who sat on the bench.

Henry Law, a negro, just committed to jail at Huntsville, Texas, stole last winter more than $600, and, while on his way to the Penitentiary, stole from the Sheriff's pocket the evidence of his conviction. After this was recovered, he escaped from custody and was only captured after nearly a year's search. When found, he was attired in female apparel.

At St. Louis, on Monday night, while a play was being performed by amateurs, Mrs. Stone, whose part it was to plunge a dagger into the heart of Mr. Pearson, through mistake plunged it into his back, and the genuine blood gushed freely. The audience thought it was all right, and cheered rapturously. The real pain caused by the wound enabled the actor to die effectively. The injury proved a comparatively slight one.

Judge Paschall, attorney for Texas, has demanded of George Peabody & Co., London, through their New York house, Dabney, Morgan & Co., $150,000, realized by them on Texas indemnity bonds, covered by the decision in the case of Texas vs. White & Chiles. Texas will probably recover the money without litigation.

At the Sons of Temperance festival in Washington, last week, a Mr. Straws offered the following gushing toast: "Woman—more beautiful than flowers, more delicious than strawberries and cream; the purest spirit of the age, she is far more intoxicating than wine; we love her, and she cannot help herself."

At Pocahontas, Tenn., several days ago, John Whitley, overseer for W. W. Davidson, grossly insulted Mrs. Davidson. She wrote these facts to her husband, who was out of town, and he sent a severe letter to Whitley about it. On Friday of last week, Davidson went to Pocahontas to see his family. While on his way from the railroad station to his place, Whitley, who was lying in wait for him, fired upon him and killed him instantly. The assassin then fled, and up to the latest accounts had not been arrested. A Nashville paper says that "the grief-stricken widow is a lady known and beloved throughout the entire South, being the famous Sue Lundy."

In the late duel between Spanish and Cuban editors, revolvers were placed in the hands of each, with six barrels loaded. Four shots were exchanged, and at the fifth the Cuban fell, shot through both legs. In order to present as small a mark as possible he had turned sideways and placed one leg behind the other. The probability is that he would not have been shot, at least, at that discharge, were it not for this expedient to save being hit at all.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"We hear terrible things of the shameless extravagance of the demi-monde in Paris, but matters are little better in London. Some of the linen-drapers in our most fashionable thoroughfares would rather not see one of these creatures enter their shops than two or three real ladies. They find out who is her 'friend,' and, if she satisfies them on this point, they let her have everything she requires. A high profit is charged for the extra risk, and at the last moment the bill of £100 or £300 is usually paid to avoid exposure. The portrait of one of these fashionable *demireps* is in every photographer's shop, in the same line usually with the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Bishops."

It has heretofore been stated that the Navy Department were preparing to do away with some of the difficult Indian names which Secretary Welles imposed upon the government vessels. The names of forty-one vessels were changed on Tuesday, by order of Secretary Borie, as follows:

"'Agamenticus' to Terror, 'Canonicus' to Scylla, 'Casco' to Hero, 'Catskill' to Goliath, 'Chickasaw' to Samson, 'Chimo' to Orion, 'Cohoes' to Charybdis, 'Etlah' to Hecate, 'Kalamazoo' to Colossus, 'Kickapoo' to Cyclops, 'Klamath' to Harpy, 'Koka' to Argo, 'Mahopac' to Castor, 'Manayunk' to Ajax, 'Manhattan' to Neptune, 'Marietta' to Circe, 'Modoc' to Achilles, 'Nahant' to Atlas, 'Nantucket' to Medusa, 'Napa' to Nemesis, 'Naubuc' to Gorgon, 'Nausett' to Eina, 'Neosho' to Vixen, 'Passaconaway' to Hercules, 'Sandusky' to Minerva, 'Sangamon' to Jason, 'Saugus' to Centaur, 'Shackamaxon' to Hecla, 'Shawnee' to Eolus, 'Shiloh' to Iris, 'Squando' to Erebus, 'Suncook' to Spitfire, 'Tippecanoe' to Vesuvius, 'Tonawanda' to Amphitrite, 'Tunxis' to Hydra, 'Umpqua' to Fury, 'Wassuc' to Stromboli, 'Waxsaw' to Niobe, 'Winnebago' to Tornado, 'Yazoo' to Tartar, and 'Yuma' to Tempest."

PERSONAL.

Henry Ward Beecher is to deliver an oration at Buffalo on the Fourth of July.

A daughter of the late Fletcher Webster was married to a New York millionaire at Marshfield, on Friday of last week.

Laura Farina, a young lady of twenty-one, now owns the genuine cologne factory, and is worth two million thalers.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the *Dayton Daily*, with which Don Piatt promised to adorn the field of Western journalism, "died a bornin'."

Commodore Worden, of Monitor fame, is at Dresden for a second season, and in greatly improved health.

The Duke of Hamilton, Eugenie's cousin, has been outlawed from the Tuileries. His latest sensation was delirium tremens.

The Prince of Wales has been made a Mason by the King of Sweden, and wishes to join one of the lodges in London. It is intended to make him a Past Grand to start with.

M. Thiers is said to have won over one of the electors by going into ecstasies over his pet cat. Madame Thiers accompanied the veteran statesman in his canvassing expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have just been offered $50,000 in gold to play for one season in Australia. They were recently offered $30,000 in gold to visit California professionally.

The Earl of Zetland was lately installed, for the twenty-sixth time, Grand Master for the year of the English Freemasons. Earls De Grey and Percy were installed as Deputy Grand Master and Senior Grand Warden.

Ignacio Mariscal, the new Mexican Minister to this country, was formerly Secretary to Romero, and he married in Washington the daughter of Mrs. Smith, of Thirteenth street, in whose house General Schenck long had his home.

It is reported that Madeline Henriques has made application to one of the leading theatres in New York for an engagement in the fall. It is also reported, but not so authoritatively, that her husband, Mr. Jennings, of the London *Times*, will come with her to this country to accept a prominent position on a leading American journal.

When one of James Fisk, Jr.'s steamers was preparing to leave New York, on the 15th, having on board President Grant and 1,500 other persons, bound for the Boston Jubilee, "Fisk, arrayed in a blue uniform, with broad gilt cap-band and three silver stars on his coat sleeve, lavender kids, and a diamond bosom-pin as large as a cherry, stood at the gangway surrounded by his aids, bestarred and bestriped like himself, and smiled benignantly on the ever-increasing crowd."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* sympathizes with Mrs. Mike McCoole in her affliction over the dilapidated condition in which her husband returned to her after his encounter with Allen. It says: "There is but one consolation which we can offer the unhappy lady, and that she may find in those prophetic lines of Moore:

'You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.'"

Parepa-Rosa, on the opening day of the Peace Jubilee, wore a patriotic dress, composed of white muslin underskirt, trimmed with deep fluting, while the over-skirt was white moire antique with a magnificent deep border of point lace. The trimmings of the bodice were red and blue; the buttons on the front of these two colors alternately. In her hair were blue and red ribbons, and diamonds were in her ears and on her neck.

Quite recently several gentlemen of St. Louis invited Senator Sumner to visit that place and address the citizens on "The Future of the Mississippi Valley." Mr. Sumner, under date of the 10th inst., is "reluctantly" compelled to "renounce the flattering opportunity." He says:

"No topic could be more fruitful than that proposed. St. Louis alone would be an all sufficient theme—for who can doubt that this prosperous metropolis is destined to be one of the centres of our mighty republic? Studying the resources of Missouri, as I have often done, their variety and vastness spread out before me. An immense corn field above and an immense coal field below, promise infinite supplies, while an iron mountain is at hand with its own unprecedented reinforcements. But all these speak for themselves with voice of power."

The question of licensing women to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church was again under discussion at the preacher's meeting, in New York, on the 14th inst. The Rev. A. McLean spoke in favor of the Widow Van Cott. He answered what had been said against her personal appearance and habits. As to the puffs in her hair, of which so much has been said in the papers, he had spoken to her about them, and she said they were just such as her mother and grandmother had worn, and her deceased husband had requested her to wear her hair so; yet, if these puffs were a grievance to her pious friends, she would do up her hair in some other form. Indeed, she would make any concession for Christ's sake. She could accommodate herself almost to anything, but preach she must. Then, as to talk about her wearing a silk dress in the pulpit, he would testify that she had not a bit of silk upon her person when she preached in his church. Some had thought that her elevated position when addressing the congregation was somewhat objectionable; but, having seen and heard her, their prejudices were all removed.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

The Coliseum and Its Accessories.

The Opening Concert and the Grand Chorus.

The Orchestra.

A Mighty Storm of Music.

Julius Eichberg, Carl Zerrahn, Parepa-Rosa.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

The Anvil Chorus.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, June 15.

The day of Jubilee has come.

Boston has been in a flutter of agitation and excitement to-day; for truth to say Boston herself has not been over-sanguine as to the success of the Jubilee. It is probable that not a person in the city has regarded the experiments in the light of an unquestioned success except Mr. Gilmore, in whose fertile brain the Jubilee was conceived and by whom it has been pushed forward in the face of obstacles to a successful birth. When Mr. Gilmore offered the jubilee to New York, the Manhattanites laughed at him and gently insinuated that he had gone clean daft, whereupon Gilmore took his embryonic Jubilee to Boston, and, undaunted by obstacles and unmoved by the gibes and jeers of the faithless, he worked in season and out of season, put this wheel and that wheel together, got this man and that man interested in it, melted even the adamantine hearts of the musicians themselves, and at last got his project so far advanced that it became a matter of city pride to put the municipal shoulder to the wheel and help Gilmore out with his mammoth undertaking. And Boston did help him right royally. Once provided with the ducats and with the collaterals which guaranteed him financial safety, the foundations of the enterprise were laid and the superstructure grew rapidly. Singers and instruments, big singers and little singers, big fiddles and little fiddles, poured in as fast and as thick as the dogs and cats in Beard's picture. I myself saw, riding on a boat of Generalissimo Fisk's, from New York to Fall River, *en route* to the Jubilee, sixty double basses ranged along on the deck, like coffins swathed in green bags, and to-day I saw them again manipulated in the vast orchestra to show that I do not lie.

The material was at last all in his hands and the material was composed of one thousand instruments—a big organ, ten thousand singers, a Coliseum and sundry properties by way of appendix, such as a battery of artillery, sundry church bells and anvils. And the question immediately arose: What will he do with them?

This is the question which has agitated Boston to-day from the harbor to the Back Bay, and from Bunker Hill to Jamaica Plain. When Boston woke up this morning, notwithstanding her doubts, she dressed herself in festal garments of streamers, flags and bunting, to do honor to the occasion, and to properly impress the strangers within her borders with the fact that she was out for a holiday and was bound to enjoy herself. And there were strangers enough within her borders. Every other man you met upon the narrow sidewalks was a carpet-bagger, and every other woman had a roll of music in her hands. Band musicians in all sorts of uniforms, carrying all sorts of odd-looking boxes, met you and jostled you at every turn, for it is impossible for two people to pass each other upon a Boston sidewalk, especially if one has a box or a carpet-bag in his hands. Every train and every boat which has arrived to-day was loaded down with musical freight, and all the morning they filed down Boylston street to the Coliseum, in water-proof cloaks with their rolls of music. The hotels are filled with them. The boarding-houses are full, both in the city and in the suburbs, and even some of the public halls have been provided with cots to accommodate the melodious strangers, who have come here to lift up their voices in the grand chorus.

And it is a grand chorus. In 1836 Mendelssohn, the great master, led 538 performers, and ten years later he led his own "Elijah," with a chorus of 700 before him. In 1862 a chorus of 4,000 voices sang together at the Crystal Palace in London; and last year Costa led 4,500 in the same building. It was considered a great event—an episode in the history of music. Julien, that eccentric little conductor, conceived the idea of increasing upon this number, but the very magnitude of his operations turned his brain, and he died in a mad-house—his disordered mind, even in his dying moments, being occupied with an imaginary orchestra. It has been left for Mr. Gilmore to eclipse them all. What was some time a problem is now a fixed fact; and the annals of music can show no grander triumph than that which this daring, hard-working man has achieved this day. When Mr. Gilmore's baton closed the final chord of the massive Martin Luther choral, he had done something which was worth living for. He had a right to be proud of his work.

The Coliseum in which the Jubilee is given located near the Providence Railroad Depot, upon the made lands of the Back Bay. Upon its site young Boston has fished in the summer and skated in the winter. When Boston had filled out to the water's edge, it did what Canute could not do. It commenced to drive back the sea, and each step that the sea receded was filled up and built upon. Aristocracy turned its eyes thitherward, and went there to build its free stone fronts, and made it the handsomest part of the city. The Coliseum is on the newest of this land where it has not yet been divided off into lots. Its immediate surroundings, therefore, are not very attractive. The exterior of the building itself is not remarkably attractive, and the fine Natural History rooms and other elegant buildings near by provoke architectural comparisons not particularly favorable to the Coliseum. It has a cheerful, pleasant appearance, however, and derives a certain sort of brilliancy from the little flags of divers colors which flutter in the breeze from every salient point. The hucksters and venders of notions, who have improved the occasion to turn an honest or dishonest penny, as the case may be, have not improved it with their scores of board shanties and canvas tents, which have been dumped down upon the crude ground in every direction. Their name is almost literally legion. There are venders of ice creams, which are mushy and sloppy; of soda water with gaudily colored syrups; of innocent vegetable beer, for the hard hand of the law forbids the sale of anything stronger; of domestic cigars compounded of innocuous herbs; of oranges and pop corn, and bananas and photographs and fans. At this shanty you may get revolving heels placed upon your boots, and at that one you can get key tags stamped. Here the wild men of Borneo are delighting a crowd, and there you may see a two-headed monkey cheap. Blind men are selling ballads. Small girls are vending hot roasted peanuts. Here is a shooting gallery and there's a fandango. The old buxom Irish women of the Common, who have been accustomed to drowse away their days under the elms, have suddenly become imbued with the enterprise of the hour, and are driving sharp bargains on the Back Bay in oranges and candy, and puff away at their dhudeens with an air of self-congratulation.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the Coliseum admirably answers the purposes for which it was built. It is large enough to accommodate all who will go. Its ventilation is excellent; its acoustic properties good, and its conveniences as perfect as they can be. The interior has been beautifully decorated with bunting, streamers, flags and various paintings and devices. The sub-rooms, especially the reception room, are exquisitely adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. The latter room, this morning, presented a perfect wilderness of flowers, and its walls were hung with elegant paintings. Its seating capacity is, I should judge, between thirty and forty thousand, exclusive of the chorus and orchestra. The roughness and blank appearance of unfinished wood-work has been concealed by drapery and bunting very gracefully arranged, and from one end of the Coliseum to the other the eye is attracted by the brightest of colors.

This morning was devoted to a rehearsal for the afternoon. The members of the press were also received officially, and addressed by the Mayor of the city and Curtis Guild, Esq., senior editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, both of whom had the good taste to make brief, pithy speeches. A handsome collation was then served up at the press headquarters, and thus the critical pens fortified themselves for the afternoon's work.

It is now my task to describe to you the opening concert, and I freely confess my inability to do so. As I write you the deep diapason of that mighty organ, the surging waves of harmony from the largest orchestra the world has ever known, and the marvelous sublimity of the largest chorus the world has ever known, are still in my ears, and it seems to me that I can find no words to describe it. I can feel it, but I cannot make you feel it with poor words. It almost seems a profanation to attempt it. To see that multitude alone is electrifying. It makes your blood stir within you to look upon that great sea of faces stretching off into the distance, and to know that one man holds them in his hand, and with his little baton guides and sways them at will. One man in that vast throng is only as one drop in the sea—one grain of sand upon the shore. His voice is indistinguishable, but the aggregate, you feel within you, will be as the oncoming of the mighty storm.

Picture to yourself the scene. Immediately before you is the orchestra, one thousand strong, occupying the level platform. The brasses are at the rear, as you may easily perceive by a strip as of gold, which runs through the sombre black, and right between them is the huge bass drum, looming up like the wheel of a steamboat. From this level platform, on three sides, rises an amphitheatre, which holds the great chorus, ten thousand strong. The sopranos are on the left, the altos on the right, and the tenors and basses in the centre, and up from their midst rise the open pipes of the great organ, the player of which sits facing the conductor, at some distance from the organ, communicating with him by means of speaking tubes. Sub-conductors are also located near each of the choral parts, who convey the instructions of the main conductors. Just at the right of the conductor there is an electrical battery which communicates with a section of artillery at a distance. The instrumental performers are arranged in the orchestra. The first, the chorus orchestra, is made up as follows:

Stringed.		*Wind.*	
First Violins	115	Flutes	8
Second Violins	100	Clarionetts	8
Violoncellos	65	Oboes	8
Violas	65	Bassoons	8
Double Basses	85	Horns	12
		Trumpets	8
		Trombones	9
		Tubas	3
		Drums	10
	430		74
	74		
Total	504		

The grand orchestra is composed of the following instruments, in addition to those specified above:

Piccolos and Flutes	25
Eb Clarionetts	50
Bb Clarionetts	50
Eb Cornets	25
Bb Cornets	75
Eb Alto Horns	35
Bb Tenor Horns	35
Tenor Trombones	50
Bass Trombones	25
Bb Baritones	25
Eb Basso Tubas	75
Small Drums	50
Bass Drums	25
Cymbals	16
Triangles	10
	590
Chorus Orchestra	504
Total	1094

The players and singers are all in their places. The organ sounds a few chords and the players tune their instruments therefrom. Ole Bull comes in and takes his seat at the head of the first violinists amid applause from all parts of the house, and the veteran Norwegian cavalier sits there, with his bow upon his violin, as straight and as lordly as one of his own pines, watching the conductor with flashing eyes. It is Mr. Gilmore who has just followed him, and as he takes the stand enthusiasm breaks out in every part of the vast building, and the applause is loud and long. When it has subsided he raises his baton. The chorus rises, and there is something stirring even in the rising of such a vast throng. The audience is hushed, and for an instant there is perfect stillness. The baton descends, and chorus, orchestra and organ sound in a mighty chord of harmony the opening note of Martin Luther's grand old choral. As they sweep along through its slow and solemn movement as regular as the swing of a pendulum, the organ's mighty diapason upholding the whole and keeping them together, it is like the voice of many waters. It is not a chaos of noise, as I had dreamed it would be; not a mere volume of sound without music. The voices come to you blended together as the sounds in nature—the songs of the birds, the blasts of the winds and the rushings of the torrents blend. The instruments are powerful, but smooth. In that vast array you lose the scrape of the strings and the blare of the brasses. They are toned down with pure harmony, and through all, in all and about all, come the mighty voices of the organ as the thunders come in the storm. The tears are in your eyes before you know it. The audience before you disappears. You are lifted, as it were, upon the great waves of music into the very presence of the infinite, and the outside world, with all its petty cares and troubles, is forgotten. On the repeat, the choral is commenced *pianissimo*, and the music comes to you as if from afar over the water. Gradually it approaches you, and, with a superb *crescendo*, in which the organ carries everything along with it, the cadence is reached in a burst of harmony you have never heard before. You may never hear it again. The conductor steps down from his stand amid thunders of applause. It is at last proven that the Jubilee will be a musical success.

Such singing and such playing I have never heard before. I do not believe anything like it has ever been heard in the world. At first it seems to you that the choruses are not in time, for, from first to last, they have not been with the conductor's beat, to one sitting at some distance. Of course, you see the beat before you hear the sound, as you see the wood-chopper's axe descend upon a distant hillside before you hear the blow, and thus the chorus seems to be behind, when, in reality, they are with the conductor.

Julius Eichberg, who wrote the pretty little "Doctor of Alcantara," next takes the baton, and the grand orchestra addresses itself to the unravelling of Wagner's Tannhauser overture. The massing of instruments and the opening of the overture is superb, and the main theme is delivered with remarkable beauty. Soon they are lost in the intricate modulations and chaotic discords of this musician of the future; but when they begin to emerge with the chromatic violin runs, and return once more to something which has a resemblance to melody and a meaning in it, it is with a splendid burst of power; and one is almost compelled to acknowledge that there is method in this Bavarian madman after all.

Once more the chorus rises, and Carl Zerrahn takes the baton—the flute-player of the old Germania orchestra, and one of the most accomplished musicians living. He is a great favorite, both for his musical and his gentlemanly qualities, and he is greeted with a very storm of applause. The Gloria from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" is his number. He is a very easy and graceful, and yet forcible, leader, and, notwithstanding the intricacy of the accompaniment, and the difficulty of the vocal score, under the magical influence of his baton, the sublimity of the "Gloria" finds a perfect illustration.

Gounod's "Ave Maria," so full of suggestions of "Faust," is the next number, and Parepa comes forward to sing it, dressed in pure white. She receives a perfect ovation. In the morning at rehearsal she had been very nervous. The vast orchestra and chorus before her almost terrified her, and she was confident she could not make her voice heard but a short distance. The "Ave Maria" is not a fair test of the capabilities of her voice, however, as she has only an accompaniment of *two hundred violins* to do the *obligato*. She bows to the audience, and, turning, acknowledges the hearty welcome which the chorus has given her. Every tone of her voice is audible, even in the most distant parts of the hall. Its absolute purity and the entire absence of woodiness in it makes it heard, and gives you confidence that you will also hear it in the "Inflammatus," where she will have a severe test.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" is the next feature. It has been arranged differently for this occasion, which may account for a slight *faux pas* which happened. The tenors and basses take the *first* verse in unison, and the sopranos and altos the second verse in unison, which gives you an excellent opportunity of hearing the various parts of the great chorus by themselves. It would be difficult to say which was the best, although I am inclined to give the palm to the tenors, and yet I think no one who heard them can ever forget the other parts. A serious mistake occurred in the accompaniment. The trumpets are badly out. Some of the other brasses follow, and draw off some of the violins. The chorus begins to waver. There is danger of a disastrous breakdown. Gilmore, who is at the baton is growing nervous; he fairly jumps up and down in his anxiety. And still they are running away. When suddenly Wilcox opens all the great organ, and with a crash of sound and an obstinately right *tempo* brings all the discordant elements together again. The artillery peals in with its thunder in perfect time, and as the last measure closes the whole audience rise unanimously to their feet at once, and the most intense excitement prevails. Thousands of handkerchiefs are waved by the ladies and flutter in the air like white doves. Men wave their hats and clap their hands, and the air is filled with bravos and cheers, which are kept up until the *encore* is given. The firing of artillery is a novel feature. The manner in which it is discharged is as follows: The guns are loaded as usual, and primed with a peculiar primer. It is, substantially, a small copper tube inserted in the vent of the gun, in communication with the cartridge, and filled with with a patent powder, of a fulminating or easily ignited character. Running into opposite sides of these tubes are small wires, whose points are imbedded in the powder, and near to but not touching each other. One of these small wires is connected with the positive pole of the electric battery, which is inside its coliseum, and close by the conductor, by means of a long wire (it might be a mile or ten miles long, if necessary). Another wire, of the same description, also extends to the battery, and is held in the hands of the party doing the firing. When he touches this wire to the negative pole of the battery an electric current is at once set in motion through both the long wires, and the circuit is complete, except where it is broken by the space between the two wire points in the midst of the powder. Across this space the electric spark instantly leaps, and, in its passage, ignites the powder, with the anticipated noisy effect. The firing of the guns was a perfect success.

Parepa has the next number, and it is her favorite number—the "Inflammatus" from the Stabat Mater. Her voice has now a test such as it has never had before; for in the last few measures she has to sing against the full choral accompaniment of ten thousand voices, the thousand instruments, and the organ. She passes through the ordeal bravely. In the most distant part of the house you can hear her voice. The sustaining of the upper C and the trills were superbly done; and as she closed her sustained high tones were as pure and as beautiful as those of a bird singing in the distance. It was a grand triumph for her, and the audience evidently regarded it in the same manner, for they gave her a very hearty and unmistakable *encore*, to which she replied with a repetition of the same. The absolute purity of her voice was never better tested than upon this occasion.

Verdi should have been present to have heard his Anvil Chorus performed. He is pre-eminently the great apostle of noise, and ten thousand voices, one thousand instruments, one hundred anvils—pounded by one hundred stalwart firemen in perfect time—and a battery of artillery adding to the din and marking the time without a break, could not but have delighted him. The effect was simply indescribable. The aggregate of sound was gigantic. The firemen had been well trained, although without the orchestra, by Mr. Gilmore himself, and, although the whole affair was more or less sensational and noisy, the effect was very stirring and the audience insisted upon an *encore*.

Oliver Wendell Holmes' Hymn (which you have already published), set to the music of Keller's American Hymn; the overture to "William Tell," which was deliciously given; the Coronation March from the "Prophet," and the national air "America," completed this remarkable performance.

There were probably few among unprejudiced persons who did not anticipate a musical failure upon this occasion. Many considered it a piece of Boston braggadocio, and others a musical experiment, in which all the chances were unfavorable. The result, however, has proved just the reverse. With the exception here and there of slight mistakes, in which some instruments got out of time, and occasioned variations which were so trifling that they did not interfere with the effect, the whole affair was a consummate musical success, and an event such as the musical world has never known before. The attendance was not as large as I had expected to see, but the indications are that there will be a terrific rush to-morrow, upon the occasion of the visit of the President, and that during the rest of the week the attendance will be very large. The success of the first day stamps the success of the week beyond doubt. The programmes for the remainder of the week are much better than those of to-day, as they embrace more substantial music; and to-morrow I shall have the pleasure of writing to you about the treatment of classical music by the grand orchestra, and the singing of Adelaide Phillips, who is now on the eve of going to Paris. PEREGRINE PICKLE.

The Infanticide Case at Jacksonville, Ill.

Jacksonville (June 16) Despatch to the St. Louis Democrat.

"On the 4th of June, 1868, William Wahle, a German, residing here, who was in the millinery business, went to St. Louis to buy some goods, leaving his wife, Paulina Wahle, his sister-in-law, Fannie ——, and his child, eleven months old, at home, and all well. On his return, on the evening of the 5th of June, he found his child quite sick, and under the treatment of Dr. DeLeuw, a German physician, having a drug store and practicing medicine here.

The child continued under the treatment of Dr. DeLeuw, growing gradually worse until July 12, when it died, and was buried in one of the cemetery lots of this city.

In August—the 11th day—Mrs. Wahle and her sister Fannie started on a journey to their old home in Europe. On the day of their departure, and before they started, Mr. Wahle found in a drawer in the millinery store a paper containing a considerable quantity of arsenic. This paper was labelled "Arsenic—poison—Fisher & Campbell, druggists and chemists, east side Public Square, Jacksonville, Illinois." When Mr. Wahle found the paper of arsenic, he asked his wife what use she had for it. Mrs. Wahle replied that she bought it to use in killing flies. This explanation satisfied Mr. Wahle for the time being. Some time after this Mr. Wahle found a phial of medicine in a cupboard in the kitchen or dining-room of his house. This phial was labeled "Laudanum—Poison—Fisher & Campbell, druggists and chemists, east side of Public Square, Jacksonville, Illinois."

After this, still another paper containing arsenic was found by Mr. Wahle, under a newspaper in his wife's bureau drawer. Mr. Wahle wondered, of course, what all the poison was for, but still seems never to have suspected it was for any criminal purpose.

In February last Mrs. Wahle returned from Europe to Jacksonville, leaving her sister Fannie behind. Since her return she has not lived with her husband. About five weeks ago Mr. Wahle intercepted a letter from his wife's sister to his wife, in which she spoke of the "poison used for her last child."

After reading this letter the terrible conclusion was forced upon Mr. Wahle's mind that his child had been poisoned. He at once determined to have its remains disinterred, and submitted to chemical analysis, for the purpose of discovering whether the child came to its death by poison or not. In the latter part of May, Mr. Wahle's disinterred his child's remains and took them to St. Louis, and employed Prof. Enno Sander, analytical chemist, 25 and 27 Myrtle street, to make the proper examination. Under date of June 10, Prof. Sander writes Mr. Wahle, in substance as follows:

"You delivered me on May 21, 1869, a large wooden box in which was a walnut coffin. This I opened myself. I closely examined it before I unscrewed the lid; saw no appearance of the coffin having been opened. It certainly had not been opened for a long time. I examined the remains of the child found in the coffin, for poisonous substances. The corpse was in an advanced state of decomposition. I took the entrails from the corpse, and treated them for organic or metallic poisons; detected no organic poisons. This may be owing to advanced decomposition, or absence of such poison. The tests applied showed the presence of arsenic in the body of the child. From the result it is obvious that the child must have come to its death by the administration of arsenic which may have been given in small doses."

The party, or parties, implicated will doubtless be arrested either this evening or to-morrow morning, and the case will undergo a thorough judicial investigation.

MINNESOTA.

The Indian Question—Critical Situation in Harney's Sioux Reservation—Dangers of Red Tape—What Shall be Done with the Chippewa Nation?—Plan of Concentration on a Single Reservation—Isle Royale in Lake Superior as a Chippewa Colony—Indian News from Selkirk, &c., &c.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. PAUL, June 14.

Letters have been received by General Sanborn, from Sioux City, with information that General W. S. Harney is there, unwilling to proceed to the Sioux reservation in Dakota Territory, until the government shall forward the supplies which he regards as indispensable. Most of all he must be armed with coffee-bags, if he would conquer peace with the Tetons of the plains. The Arabian berry is more potent than bullets. Its charms casts out the devil of alcohol. Last summer, the General missing the coffee which he ordered at St. Louis, sent a messenger to Sioux City, with instructions to buy the precious stimulant at any price—at "a dollar the kernel," if necessary. Then, as now, he had given his word to the Sioux gourmands that they should be regaled with the coveted luxury, and the inviolability of his promises is Harney's sceptre on the Missouri. But, at this time, the necessities of life are also detained, and, until his pledges are supported by invoices, the veteran officer has not the courage to confront his hungry family of 14,000 souls. Meanwhile, the impatience of the large multitude excites equal apprehension in the Dakota settlements. Shall we ever be rid of the circumlocution of the Indian Office?

We estimate the Dakota nation at 30,000, or 6,000 warriors. Let no one underrate this Dakota legion. General R. B. Marcy, in a little volume, "The Prairie Traveller," compares the warfare of Abdel Kader and his Arabs, as described by a French military authority, with the tactics of the Indians of the plains, and will not admit the superiority of the Arabs. Indeed, the points of resemblance are numerous and striking. France found the subjugation of the native tribes of Algiers a formidable task; and our most approved Indian campaigners are willing to admit that government had better feed the Indians than fight them. Harney is an adept in Indian warfare, but his favorite weapon is the camp kettle. As the buffalo disappears, let the government rations increase and be dispensed in a few reservations, within easy reach of commissary depots, and the Indian question, will become tractable. General Harney, during a single year, had concentrated in three settlements on the Upper Missouri nearly one-half of the Dakota tribes; and if reasonably and properly sustained, will attract the remaining bands by a bounty, which, while relieving their children from the risk of starvation, will extirpate hostility to the government. Only let there be no vacillation, no uncertainty, no prevarication. Of course, with our material bounty, every facility for the spiritual welfare of the Indian should be provided. Government fills his belly as the cheapest and easiest method to disarm him—for the rest, we make Christendom welcome to deal with him; and the country will cheerfully vouchsafe citizenship at the earliest practicable period.

We expect a visit from Messrs. Welsh, Farwell, and Tobey—gentlemen of President Grant's new Indian Commission, who assume the supervision of the Northern District. This assignment confronts them with a question of much interest to Minnesota, the discussion of which has just commenced, viz.: What shall be done with the Ojibwa or Chippewa nation? The key-note of the new Indian policy is concentration—no longer to scatter small Indian bands beyond the protection of government and the reach of civilization, but to consolidate the fragments of the race in a few accessible localities, where the Indian administration will no longer be irresponsible, and where some unity and efficiency of benevolent action may be anticipated. The Chippewas number only 15,000, but they are dispersed in fourteen different reservations in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It seems to be admitted that a proposition to bring these bands together and combine efficiently, in behalf of one community, the provision which is now unavoidably wasted will receive the favorable consideration of the Indian Commission; but the next question, Where shall the Chippewa Union be consummated? is not so easily determined.

In conversation recently with Major J. R. Brown, a gentleman of large experience in Indian affairs, I found him unwilling to plant the Chippewas on a separate reservation. He had no doubt that the present dispersion was a great evil, but he advocated their concentration on the "Northern Reservation," as the locality of General Harney's experiment on the Missouri is called, and from which, in due time and under favorable circumstances, there should be a migration to the Indian Territory west of Arkansas. He argued, very justly, that the Territory was already occupied by a civilized Indian population; that it was secured under the ample guarantees of treaties; that the Cherokees and the Choctaws, long seated there, had recently made place for the Delawares, Senecas, Wyandots and other fragments of tribes removed from Eastern States to districts now included in the State of Kansas; that, with the aid of the General Government, these Indians were our best agents to influence and restrain the wilder tribes of the plains; that the area of the Indian Territory, which might hereafter be organized as an Indian State of Neosho, was fertile, healthy, and of sufficient area to support, even as herdsmen, the whole Indian population east of Great Salt Lake, and which would not exceed 200,000; while the Pacific States might be left to determine for themselves, through their Congressional delegations, how far it was expedient to imitate the example which events have distinctly eliminated as our only alternative, east of the Rocky Mountains, to Indian extermination.

I was not disposed to take issue with my friend upon his general proposition; but ventured a plea for a separate Chippewa reservation, on the following grounds: That the Chippewas were essentially different from the Plains Indians in all the habits, resulting from the occupation of forests, lakes and streams; that the canoe and the horse were the types of a wide diversity; that while it was no hardship to gather the nomades of the great plains in a region not familiar, only more highly favored by nature than their usual resorts, yet to the people of the northern lakes, the transition would be abrupt and painful; that the St. Lawrence, with its fisheries and navigation, presented opportunities for sustenance and employment which would well serve as a novitiate of civilization; and that the numbers of the Chippewa Nation would warrant a reservation commanding the best care of government and charitable associations. I indicated Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, with an area of 970,000 acres, a large portion of which is suitable for agriculture, as well as eligible and available for the pupilage of the tribe, preliminary to citizenship. I was tempted to cite Longfellow and his epic, but something in the set of the Major's jaw restrained me. My logic was rather too lame to encourage a rhetorical excursion.

We adjourned the discussion and soon found points of hearty agreement. One was, that the Christian Dakotas now in Nebraska should speedily be admitted to citizenship, and that our Indian policy should henceforth discard the absurd fiction of Indian nationality. There was concurrence, also, in the suggestion that the Government of Minnesota should no longer overlook the homicide of one Indian by another, committed within the State jurisdiction, and beyond the limits of a Federal reservation. A Minnesota court should have taken cognizance of the assassination of Hole-in-the-Day, and a recent murderous attack by Chippewas on Sioux, near Lake Traverse, ought not to be ignored by the Attorney General. A sufficient reason for the vacation of the numerous reservations in this State is their tendency to produce a paralysis of our criminal law.

I append a few particulars of the proposed Chippewa colony. Isle Royale is a County of Michigan, but situated near the northeast angle of Minnesota. It is forty-two miles in length by five to eight miles in width, embracing about nine townships of land. It is heavily timbered, with a fertile soil and a climate similar to Nova Scotia. Copper and silver have been discovered, and some enterprises of mining have been undertaken. Among the executive documents of the Thirty-first Congress (1849-50) is a geological report of Professor C. T. Jackson, which contains a diary of a visit to Isle Royale. He gives an animated description of the scenery, the harbors, the coves, swarming with siskowit and trout; and adds that "the soil is fertile, producing the ordinary culinary vegetables in abundance." It is proposed to extinguish private title, for the purpose of a Chippewa reservation, by the issue of a government scrip, calling, at the pleasure of the holder, for equal or larger bodies of land, mineral, as well as agricultural. It is understood that mining has been less successful on Isle Royale than on the main land, and the proposed exchange would be readily effected.

Have I mentioned in this correspondence that the Indians of the Saskatchewan Valley are becoming restive under the intrusions of emigrant parties from Selkirk and Montana? The buffalo no longer darkens the savannahs of the Northwest, as formerly, and with the diminution of the herds, the great resource of the Cree Indians becomes precarious. Canada may find its extension to Central British America complicated by Indian hostilities. WINNIPEG.

Crops.

The Quincy Whig of the 17th says: "Colonel K. K. Jones, who has just returned from St. Paul, tells us that the wheat and corn crops in Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin are looking extremely fine, but that the potato bug has made its appearance and is doing much damage. All kinds of garden products are well forward, and the weather has been very favorable for crops of every description."

A Clarke county (Ind.) letter says: "Wheat is heading. If the rust does not trouble it, the harvest will be plentiful. Potatoes and oats are all right. For corn the season has been somewhat cool and unfavorable, causing it to put on a yellow hue. Apples and peaches are abundant. Of everything, farmers anticipate a luxuriant harvest."

A Crawford County (Ind.) letter says: "The crops of all kinds are looking fine. Wheat was never better. Oats look well. Corn is late, but looks fine. Fruit of all kinds promises a fair crop. Grass looks very fine, and from the rural districts we have the talk of a very fine prospect for most of all kinds."

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says there can be no doubt that the young cotton has been injured by the cool spring, but the injury has been greatest in South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the northern parts of Mississippi, while the real cotton regions of the South, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and the Southern parts of Mississippi and Alabama have not suffered so severely; but the injury to the entire crop will probably amount to about 10 per cent. During the past two weeks there have been successive hot days and nights, with fine rains once or twice, which is the best kind of weather for cotton, and, under its influence, the crop is shooting up and growing finely. Under the foregoing considerations, the crop of this year may be estimated as follows: Number of acres under cotton, 6,540,000; at 210 pounds per acre, 420 pounds per bale, 3,270,000 bales; less injury to crop from cold at 10 per cent, 327,000 bales; probable crop of 1869, 2,943,000 bales, provided no other casualities occur to further reduce the yield.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Important Proceedings in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—Explanatory Speech of Earl Clarendon.

In the House of Lords, on June 4, an interesting incident occurred in relation to the attitude of England in regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims.

REMARKS OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, who had given notice of moving for a copy of any treaty concluded with the United States Government on this subject, said: The object of the notices which I laid upon Your Lordships' table before the Whitsun recess, and which stands for consideration to-day, having been fully accomplished by the production of the papers in question, it remains for me only to offer a few words in explanation of the motive which induced me to ask for those papers. I wish to make it clearly understood that in moving for the Alabama treaties I had no desire to provoke a premature or inconvenient discussion of any differences existing between the British and American Governments. Still less had I in view to interfere with the free examination of such differences in the public press. At the same time it was manifest, particularly in the columns of that powerful daily print which has earned the honorable title of our "leading journal," that the press was in possession of information—and probably of papers relating to the Alabama claims and other serious matters of dispute with America—which had not been communicated to either house of Parliament. It seemed to me that what might be termed a striking contrast between knowledge out of doors and ignorance within might be carried too far, and that the time had arrived when the treaties known to have been concluded between the two governments and rejected by the United States should in common decency be laid upon the table of the House, or at least that the reasons for their being withheld so long should be submitted to Your Lordships on the usual responsibility of Ministers. This could not be done on notice without a simultaneous opening for debate; but the habitual prudence of Your Lordships assured me beforehand that the risk of such inconvenience was not enough to outweigh the disadvantage which it had become so desirable to remove. In making this statement I have no intention of casting a thought of censure upon the Foreign Department for any appearance of delay in communicating the treaties to Parliament. I willingly presumed that sufficient reasons existed on public grounds for retarding a communication which, sooner or later, it would be necessary to make, and I venture to hope that the noble Earl opposite will be more inclined to commend than to blame me for affording him an opportunity of stating them to Your Lordships. It must be admitted that Her Majesty's Government, whichever party was in office, had a most difficult and delicate duty to perform. On one side there must have been an anxious desire to overcome the provocations to quarrel and to preserve the relations of mutual kindness between two countries which, in reality, have the strongest possible reasons for being always at peace with each other. At the same time essential interests were to be guarded and the honor of the Crown and nation were to be maintained. In company with every concession which the most liberal views of justice and international amity could suggest. It remains to be seen in what manner and with what success these diverging lines of negotiation have been brought together. Two things appear to be certain: First, that a treaty, altered to please the American Government, has been sanctioned by both governments and rejected by the American Senate. Secondly, *that we are at liberty to propose a fresh negotiation, or to decline a similar proposal, as may best suit our interest or convenience.* Meanwhile, we have grounds for believing that an intemperate oration addressed to the American Senate, and *extravagant to a degree of absurdity, has met with its antidote in the calm judgment of the American people.* It is reasonable to expect that if Her Majesty's Government think proper to resume negotiations for the laudable purpose of removing all possible causes of misunderstanding between England and America they will not have to confront propositions which justice and honor, no less than the national interest, will compel us to reject. It has been said, though with little reflection, that the United States will bide their time, and abstain from calling us to a reckoning till, free from their own embarrassments and seeing us in difficulty, they may revive their suspended claims, and bring us, in a moment of weakness, to terms of their own dictation. God forbid that we should entertain so base a suspicion, worthy only of those benighted ages, when passion, treachery and violence prevailed in the councils of contending nations, and overruled every sentiment of justice and humanity. No, my Lords, notwithstanding some clouds which overhang the western horizon, I put my trust in the strength of public opinion, whether on this side of the Atlantic or the other, and in those ties of mutual interest and those sympathies of race and law which forbid the adoption by either litigant of any extreme or hostile course. The recent arrival in this country of a representative, known in both hemispheres for his great literary attainments, and enjoying a high social reputation in the old as well as in the new country, may be accepted as an omen of peace. He comes among us once more with every personal motive for establishing his well earned fame on the deep and durable foundations of success in pacific diplomacy, and we may hope that his instructions, proceeding from the same source as his appointment, will enable him to realize our friendly expectations. My Lords, I have said as much as circumstances allow, on this important subject. I trust that I have not said more than prudence permits, and reserving to myself the discretion, if it should appear desirable, of going more completely into the subject on some future occasion, I leave it, with confidence, to Her Majesty's Government, and emphatically to my noble friend, who is entrusted with the management of our foreign relations.

REPLY OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

The Earl of Clarendon said: As there are reasons, to which, perhaps, it is unnecessary to allude, why a discussion on the recent negotiations between this country and the United States would not be for the public advantage, I must thank my noble friend for the moderate tone in which he has called attention to the subject, and for the care he has taken not to add to the excitement which at this moment exists with respect to the so-called Alabama claims. I am very sorry that the papers which I laid on the table on Monday only reached my noble friend this morning, and I am unable to account for the delay, but I informed him on Tuesday that I had produced them. I think he rather implied that I had furnished the newspapers with information of which Parliament was not in possession, but I can only assure him that, as far as I am concerned, that has not been the case. Parliament has certainly a right to the fullest information at the earliest opportunity of proceedings of such high importance. As the correspondence may not have reached other noble Lords till to-day, I think it may be convenient that I should give a very short account of what it contains. It will not be necessary, however, to refer in detail to matters which are well known to have been often discussed, nor to trace the controversy from the time when my noble friend (Earl Russell) declared that the British Government was not responsible for the manner in which it gave effect to its own municipal law, and could not submit to the judgment even of a foreign sovereign the responsibility of its conduct in that respect, however confident in his impartiality and discretion. My noble friend who preceded me in office (Lord Stanley) made this concession, that he offered to refer to arbitration the claims of American subjects arising from the losses sustained by the Alabama and other vessels; but in November, 1867, those negotiations were brought to an end by Mr. Seward declining to waive what he conceived to be his right to bring before the arbitration the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents. In this state affairs remained till Mr. Reverdy Johnson's arrival. Mr. Johnson came to this country not only with friendly professions, but, I believe, with the sincerest desire on his part honorably to adjust the differences between the two countries, and to establish their relations on the footing on which they ought, and, I would almost add, they must be. I do not say this on account of the usual sentimental grounds, as I may call them—grounds of common ancestry, language and free institutions, although to those I attach a very high importance, but on account of the incalculable and increasing material interests which now knit the two countries together, interests which are based on peace, and which the good sense of the two nations will not allow to be broken by war. The opinions of Mr. Reverdy Johnson on this sense were notorious through the United States, and his appointment, I believe, was unanimously ratified by the Senate, though it had vetoed almost every other diplomatic appointment made by President Johnson. There was, therefore, every reason to think that a more friendly feeling existed on the part of the people and Government of the United States. Mr. Johnson commenced his negotiation by making various propositions, which Lord Stanley could not accept, but on the 9th of October last they concluded a convention settling the question of naturalization, to which the United States attached such importance that they made it the *sine qua non* of any negotiations, and under that protocol the question of indefeasible allegiance was settled by an agreement that a natural-born Englishman, on becoming naturalized in the United States, should divest himself of his British nationality. Considering the altered circumstances of our time, the facilities of communication, and the number of persons seeking to better their fortune by domiciling themselves in other countries, it was impossible, I think, for a country like England, which promotes and encourages emigration, to insist any longer on the subject of indefeasible allegiance, and the protocol signed by my noble friend was more liberal than the Prussian treaty having the same object in view, for by the Prussian treaty it was insisted that a Prussian subject should be resident in the United States five years before he obtained that right, whereas there was no such restriction in the protocol signed by Lord Stanley. I merely refer to this as a proof of the desire of the British Government to meet the wishes of the United States. On the 17th of October Lord Stanley signed a protocol respecting the San Juan water boundary, which has been more or less a matter of dispute for nearly fifty years, proposing to settle it on the basis originally suggested by my noble friend (Earl Russell). On the 20th of October Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson entered on consideration of the Alabama claims, and, after some proposition on the part of Mr. Johnson had been very properly rejected by Lord Stanley, Mr. Johnson proposed that two Commissioners should be appointed on each side, to whom all claims should be referred, and that the Commissioners should then appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators, who should decide upon all those questions, it being provided that neither government, in case this was agreed to, should make out a case in support of its position, and that no person should be heard for or against any such claim, the official correspondence alone being laid before the Commissioners. This was put into a more formal shape, and on the 10th of November Lord Stanley signed the convention with Mr. Johnson. Two days afterward Mr. Johnson received a telegram from Mr. Seward stating that the convention was entirely acceptable, except that the place of meeting should be altered. To this Lord Stanley acceded, and he had therefore every reason to believe that Mr. Johnson was not only fully empowered to sign the convention, but that it would meet with the full approval of Mr. Seward, who was cognizant of every step which had been taken in the manner. It was not till the 27th of November that Lord Stanley knew it was objected to, and it was not till the 1st of December that he became informed of the nature of these objections, and that alterations in the terms of the convention were proposed. The present government, therefore, was met on the very threshold of office by objections to the convention, and we were told in a letter intended for Lord Stanley that Mr. Reverdy Johnson had misunderstood his instructions, that he had departed widely from the convention of 1853, which was throughout taken as a model, that the President thought several of the articles inadmissible and that the Cabinet were agreed that the convention could not be ratified by the Senate. Mr. Seward, at the same time, with great earnestness, begged Lord Stanley not to insist on the convention being laid before the Senate nor refuse to complete a good work. A grave responsibility, therefore, rested on the government, and we had either to insist upon the convention being laid before the Senate, in which case we know it would be rejected, or undertake to modify a convention which was already signed. We felt that the former course would be open to much obloquy, and that our motives would be liable to misconstruction, and that we might be accused of refusing to accomplish a good work that had been nearly completed by our predecessors. We accordingly examined the modifications proposed, and found that in reality they were variations of form rather than of substance. On the 14th of January I accordingly signed a convention with Mr. Johnson, and both that and the convention signed by Lord Stanley will be found in the papers which have been produced. They are both at an end, they are now dead and buried, and I do not see that any useful purpose would be served by entering in detail into the differences between them. If at any future time the noble Viscount or any other noble Lord should bring forward the subject, I shall be perfectly ready to enter into the principles of the first convention, which, I think, adhered far more closely to the convention of 1853, which was of American origin and had been insisted on as the model which should be followed, than the one sent over by Mr. Seward. No impartial person, I think, will deny that *everything has been done in order to meet the wishes and accept the proposals of the American Government.* Indeed, so great has been the desire both of the late and the present government to bring this painful controversy to a close, that your Lordships may think that our concessions have been carried beyond a legitimate limit. I do not wonder, therefore, that there was no great expression of dissatisfaction when the negotiations fell through. I should also mention that while the treaty was under the consideration of the Senate, Mr. Johnson came to me and said he was advised that his government had claims against the British Government which certainly were not recognized in the treaty, and he therefore applied to have a supplemental article added, or the first article changed, so as to give each government a right of bringing its own particular claim before the arbitrator. The proposition, I need hardly say, was declined. It was on the 3d of April that we learned that the Senate had refused to ratify the convention by a vote of 54 to 1, in accordance with the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on which occasion Mr. Sumner delivered the speech to which the noble Viscount has referred—*a speech much to be regretted*, but upon which, I think too great stress should not be laid, for Mr. Sumner is not a member of the government, he does not speak under any Ministerial responsibility, and although the Senate supported him by their vote, we have no reason to know that the members of that majority supported either his extravagant claims or his statements. I will not criticise those statements. Public opinion is made up upon them, and I quite agree with the noble Viscount that the practical good sense of the American people is leading them to form an estimate of the speech that does not differ widely from that formed in this country. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Sumner have rendered much service to this country, and I doubt whether that service could have been rendered so effectually in any other way. Mr. Johnson, in those numerous public assemblies that he attended, called forth a most spontaneous and manly expression of the friendship and good feeling which the English people entertain toward the United States, a feeling such as they do not entertain, and therefore could not express, toward any other nation; and, on the other hand, Mr. Sumner has elicited through his speech a response from the press of this country representing every shade of political feeling, which must make it equally manifest that, however much we desire peace, and however highly we value our relations with the United States, there is one thing we value more, and which we can never submit to sacrifice—our national honor. I do not venture to predict what course events may take, and I cannot say what will be the course of Her Majesty's Government, beyond giving an assurance that, notwithstanding all that has passed, there will be the same friendly feeling toward the United States, and the same desire to bring this controversy to a close. I agree with the noble Viscount, that it is a good omen that a man of Mr. Motley's eminence should have been appointed to represent the United States in this country. His historical reputation, his diplomatic experience, and his agreeable manners will secure him a hearty welcome among all classes of the community, among whom he has many attached friends, and I think it is fortunate that so enlightened an observer of national character should be in the position which he now occupies, for he will know what he can fairly propose to us, and what he can fairly accept. I have, of course, had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Motley, but I have had no direct official communication with him, and I do not know what are his instructions. Having said this much, I think your Lordship will approve the reticence which I thought it my duty to observe.

The noble Earl resumed his seat amid cordial cheering from both sides of the House.

MISSOURI.

The State Resumes Specie Payments.

From the New York Evening Post, June 16.

It will be seen, by the correspondence which we print below, that the State of Missouri will hereafter pay the interest of its State debt in gold coin, and that it accepts the obligation to pay the principal also, when due, in real money. The Republican administration of the State of Missouri, which has often done good service by its wisdom and efficiency in other departments, has thus boldly taken the lead of the whole country in the movement towards resumption of specie payments. Massachusetts and Missouri are States in which the Republican party has long had undisputed control, and they are giving examples of financial honor of which the whole country may well be proud:

"TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI,
"CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 25, 1869.

"*Hon. Horace B. Johnson, Attorney General of Missouri*:

"DEAR SIR: In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the effect of contracts made prior to the passage of what is popularly called the Legal Tender act, and in view of the fact that the six per cent bonds of the State issued to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, the Platte County Railroad, and the North Missouri Railroad, promise to pay the principal of said bonds in gold or silver, the undersigned, Fund Commissioners of the State Interest Fund, have the honor to request your opinion whether or not the State is legally bound to pay the interest due semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year in gold coin.

"An early reply will much oblige your obedient servants,

"WM. Q. DALLMEYER, State Treasurer,
"DAN. M. DRAPER, State Auditor,
"and *ex-officio* Fund Commissioners."

REPLY.

"STATE OF MISSOURI,
"OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
"JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 1, 1869.

"*Hon. W. Q. Dallmeyer and Hon. Dan. M. Draper*:

"Your letter of the 25th instant, asking my opinion in regard to the legal obligation of the State to pay the principal and interest in gold coin on bonds issued by the State, has been received. After carefully examining the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various laws under which bonds were issued by the State of Missouri to the Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, Iron Mountain Railroad, North Missouri Railroad, the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company, and the Platte County Railroad Company, I have concluded that the State having sold all of said roads under the lien the State held on them for security of principal and interest in said bonds, and the State having by said sales assumed all the obligations of said railroad companies, is legally obligated to pay the principal and interest of said bonds in coin as they become due.

"Very respectfully,

[SEAL.] "H. B. JOHNSON,
"Attorney General of Missouri.

"A true copy from the records of the office of the Fund Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal this first day of June, A. D. 1869.

"DAN. M. DRAPER, State Auditor."

We learn from the officers of the State that they will carry out this view of their duty strictly, and that both the interest and the principal of the bonds of Missouri will be paid in July, and hereafter, in gold coin. Missouri will find no difficulty, even temporarily, in this act of justice to its creditors and to its own reputation.

The State Treasurer asserts us that, after the payment of all the interest accruing this year, and payable in July and January next, there will remain $1,000,000 in the Treasury. The new constitution of the State compels the assessment of a tax of two and a half mills on the dollar for the public debt. This tax will yield for 1869, nearly $3,000,000—enough, after paying all the interest in coin, to add half a million to the Sinking Fund. The State Treasurer holds already two millions of dollars in United States five-twenty bonds, in trust for the School Fund, which is thus rapidly becoming independent of current taxation. The emigration to the State and the development of its resources continue on a larger scale than ever, and nothing but the continuance of an honest administration of its finances is needed to place its credit as high as that of any government.

It will be noticed that this upright step on the part of Missouri is directly due to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, limiting the effect of the Legal Tender act.

A FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

The Donnelly-McGuire Fight—Donnelly Strikes a Deadly Blow—The Murderer Breaks Through the Ring and Escapes.

SYRACUSE, June 15.

A terrible affair happened on the banks of Cayuga Lake on Saturday. Two men, named Donnelly and McGuire, had some dispute with regard to their physical strength. Donnelly, who is a large, heavily-built man, of no particular pugilistic skill, had frequently boasted that he was able to "lick" McGuire, who was a stout, wiry man, weighing some thirty pounds less than Donnelly. McGuire had a local reputation as a boxer. Each man had a crowd of friends, who angrily canvassed the strength of their favorites, and did everything in their power to bring about a fight. At last the preliminaries were arranged, and small sums of money were staked upon the result. The fight took place on Saturday afternoon at Ogden's Dock, on the west side of Cayuga Lake. Several hundred persons were present. Seconds, referees and an umpire were chosen, and the fight began. The first round was a long and a bloody one, but Donnelly was finally sent to grass. In the second round McGuire gave Donnelly a terrific upper-cut, and Donnelly returned it by knocking McGuire into his corner. In the third round Donnelly forced the fighting. McGuire sprang away from him, but was finally knocked through the ropes. The fourth round opened with signs of fatigue on the part of McGuire. [illegible] punished him severely. The fifth round opened with the closing of one of Donnelly's eyes. McGuire closed with him, and threw him heavily. The sixth, seventh and eighth rounds were marked by similar results. At the beginning of the ninth round, Donnelly, who had been considerably blown, appeared to catch his second wind. After some fibbing, he struck McGuire a powerful blow on the left temple. McGuire dropped to the ground like a bar of lead, gasping twice, and died. Donnelly gazed at the corpse with bloody eyes, and cried: "My God, I've killed him. Oh, Jimmy, speak to me." His friends urged him to fly. He has not since been seen, and it is said that he is now in Canada.

MEXICO.

The Reported Proposed Sale of Mexican Territory to the United States—A Positive Denial from General Rosecrans and Minister de Tejada.

Mexico (May 29) Correspondence of the New York Times.

A recent telegram to sundry New York papers stated that General Rosecrans had manifested his desire, and requested permission, to remain in Mexico until he had completed his policy. The Mexicans appeared so delighted at the apparent snubbing of Rosecrans that the former gentleman thought it desirable to publish at once the following letter in the Mexican journals:

"MEXICO, May 25, 1869.

"*To the Editors of the Diario Oficial*:

"GENTLEMEN: Your issue of to-day contains paragraphs, giving as news from Washington, the arrival of Dr. Brink, with despatches of this Legation, in which propositions are made to our government to lend money to Mexico, with a mortgage or sale of some of its frontier States. At the same time you publish a contradiction, on the part of your government, of having assented to the above-named project.

"If the *Diario* had published the other contradictions to these rumors regarding myself, I would have been satisfied. These rumors could very easily impose on the credulity of the Mexicans and Americans, and bring sad consequences.

"Complying with my duty to prevent such results, allow me to inform the public, through the *Diario*, that all the rumors which you may have seen published in the journals of the United States received by the last packet, including that taken from the *Messager* relative to my diplomatic measures in this capital, or relating to the tenor of my communications with Washington, carried there by Dr. Brink, or otherwise, of any kind whatsoever, are not only false but slanderous.

"In the same manner must be qualified that other report, which stated that I solicited permission from General Grant to remain some months longer in my present position, thus incurring the danger of dwelling with my family in Vera Cruz during the prevalence of the vomito.

"I have been calumniated during my public career, but I cannot remember an instance in which the calumnies were so numerous and extravagant, both in spirit and letter, as those which were published as above.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours,
"W. S. ROSECRANS."

The publication of this letter caused some excitement, especially as it followed so close on the letter of Lerdo Tejada, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who lately published the following letter, directed to the Consul General of Mexico at New York:

"MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
MEXICO, May 24, 1869.

"*To the Consul General of Mexico at New York*:

"SIR: I received your note of the 6th inst., in which you informed me that a Commissioner from this country had arrived in Washington, with the object of proposing the sale or mortgage of a portion of our territory in lieu of a loan, and that at a later day the truth of this report was denied by our Government and declared without foundation.

"The Government of the Republic has repeated declarations during the war of intervention about its unchangeable intention not to entertain any idea to part with the smallest portion of our national territory. I have always considered it a holy duty to perish before allowing the loss of any territory or the giving away any of the sovereign rights of the nation. The government has always acted on these principles; even the gravest circumstances could not change its decision at present or in the future.

"The government has also declared, already, that, neither under such circumstances or at any time, was such a proposition made by the Government of the United States. The item to which you refer in your note is devoid of all foundation, as neither this government or any of its representatives or agents has, [illegible] any offer to sell or mortgage a part of our territory, or to make a loan under any conditions. Therefore, if such news is still in circulation, or if any item be published on the above-mentioned point, you can at once deny its truth in the most positive manner. I am, with high consideration,

"LERDO DE TEJADA."

These letters settle the question.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

His Views, Then and Now, on the Recognition of Belligerent Rights.

Washington (June 15) Dispatch to the New York Times.

A dispatch from Reverdy Johnson, dated London, 17th of February, 1869, defending his treaty, was received at the State Department on the 3d of March, the very last day of the old administration. It was read by Mr. Seward and Andrew Johnson, and actually communicated to the Senate in the hurried moments, immediately before the close of the session. In the course of this dispatch Mr. Reverdy Johnson describes what he calls "the alleged unauthorized recognition of belligerent rights," as one of the two questions which the United States have from the first insisted should be submitted. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in an interview with your correspondent a few days ago, said that Mr. Sumner's speech was absurd and his propositions ridiculous. He was particularly severe on the theories of Mr. Sumner on the question of the belligerent rights concession, but the following extract from the despatch above alluded to, and which now sees the light for the first time, shows that Mr. Johnson then occupied the identical position now maintained by Mr. Sumner. Mr. Johnson wrote as follows:

"The history of the world furnishes no instance of so speedy a recognition in the case of revolutionary efforts to subvert an existing government. At the time it was made the insurgents had no port within which to build a ship of war, large or small, or the power to get her out if she was built; nor had they any port to which they could carry any ship that they might capture as prize of war for condemnation in a Court of Admiralty. As a war measure, resorted to simply for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection, and with no view to impart a national character to the insurgents, the President of the United States declared certain ports under the physical control of the insurgents to be in a state of blockade, and, to prevent the inhumanity of the slaughtering of prisoners, bargained from time to time to exchange. But in that again, without the slightest view of admitting the insurgents as possessing any legal rights whatever, the object of the blockade being the repression of the rebellion, and that being apparent from the history of the hour, this government must have known that we were far from according to them any national existence. Supposing, then, that the proclamation of the President was known to this government when they declared the insurgents to be belligerents—a question of fact which I do not propose to examine—it furnished no justification for the action of this government. And if it was not justified, as I confidently believe was the case, the act is one which bears materially upon the question whether the government is not bound to indemnify the losses occasioned by the Alabama and other vessels. For then that vessel and the others could not have been, in the estimation of English law, as well as the law of nations, piratical vessels. They never, therefore, would have been on the ocean, and the vessels and the cargoes belonging to American citizens destroyed by them would have been in safety. Upon this ground, then, independent of the question of proper diligence, the obligation of Great Britain to meet the losses seems to me to be most apparent."

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

From the Lawrence Tribune, June 16.

Our townsman, Judge Hendry, received the following letter, yesterday, from a relative at Solomon City, a Presbyterian minister. It was not intended for publication, but the Judge consented to allow us to use it, as it gives a faithful picture of the state of affairs on the frontier. As will be seen by the date, it was written on Monday morning last:

"SOLOMON CITY, KAS., June 14, 1869.

"DEAR COUSIN: We are having fearful Indian raids, and we are defenceless. The Indians are very bold, or, rather, presumptuous, for they are natural cowards. A messenger was sent from up the Solomon twenty-five miles, Saturday, with a telegram for the Governor for more men and ammunition. Another came down last evening, reporting large numbers of Indians—*from 150 to 300*—within eighteen miles of [illegible], burned two houses, killed one man yesterday, and probably killed Mr. Brewster, the brother of Mrs. Morgan, captured last fall. They are stealing horses and mules, and burning and pillaging wherever they dare come, and many houses are reported to have been seen smouldering Saturday. Families are pouring down upon us from up the Solomon in great numbers, for protection. Of course all the women and children are greatly alarmed. We now propose to take it coolly and deliberately, and, if necessary, chase and fight the Indians. I loaned my pony, saddle and bridle, and revolver, on Saturday night, to one of the 'boys,' who started up the Solomon to aid settlers and reconnoiter, and we expect them back to-day with sad news.

"Governor Harvey came up about half-past 10 o'clock last evening, and we had a good interview with him, and he telegraphed for arms and ammunition for our home defence, but can only furnish Springfield or Enfield rifles. He went on to Salina, from a telegraph sent yesterday.

"If you can borrow a Henry rifle (improved), or a Spencer carbine, and a good navy revolver, and send them to me by express to-morrow, I will return them at call, or pay for them if they get lost or injured. Also send one hundred rounds of ammunition for each.

"I may deem best to send May and Lily down to make you a visit, for safety, any day, but I propose to stay and pray, and fight 'til the last armed foe expires, if necessary. I have an appointment to go twenty-eight miles up the Solomon, Saturday next, and preach on the Sabbath, and have to go within sight of where the Indians were seen yesterday, and I may go with revolvers at my side and rifle on my back (if I get them) and watching Indians and praying as I go. I shall not rush into danger, but God forbid that I should 'show the white feather,' or move one step from the line of duty.

"Pray for us, and believe me ever your affectionate cousin."

Railroads.

Washington County, Ill., voted almost solidly in favor of subscribing $100,000 towards the building of a railroad from Ashley to East St. Louis. The majority was 1,300 votes.

The projected Oquawka & Genesee Railroad has been abandoned, the people of Geneseo having made arrangements for a connection with the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad.

The Nebraska City *Press* of the 15th says: "The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is being pushed forward very rapidly, and it is the intention of the company to have it completed to Fort Scott, Kansas, by the 4th of July next. The road is now completed, and the cars running, as far as Paola, and the road-bed between that place and Fort Scott is nearly ready for the iron. The track will be laid down at the rate of one mile a day until it reaches Fort Scott, where the road—owing to the difficulties existing on the Cherokee neutral lands between the settlers and Mr. Joy—will probably stop for the present. There is no doubt, however, that these difficulties will soon be settled, and that the work on this great thoroughfare to the Gulf will be rushed to speedy completion. The St. Louis & Nebraska Trunk Railroad will connect directly with this line and put Nebraska in connection with the Gulf region."

There are now about 100 men engaged in work on the Streator end of the Fox River Valley Railroad, and in a few days more there will be a large corps of men at work on the South Ottawa division.

Among the effects of the act of the Michigan Legislature authorizing municipal aid to railroads, is the revival of the project for the construction of a road from Jonesville, on the Michigan Southern, to Marshall, on the Michigan Central; from which latter point it is proposed, instead of continuing the line northwesterly in the direction of Muskegon, to run due north, through Eaton county, to Muir and Lyons, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Road, and thence to Stanton, the county-seat of Montcalm county. The distance from Jonesville to Marshall is twenty-five miles, and from that point to Stanton eighty, making the total distance 105 miles.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad was reorganized a few days since. The meeting of the purchasers of the road was held in New York city. Geo. L. Schuyler was elected President, William H. Lewis, of New Albany, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. Sloat, General Superintendent.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* of the 17th says: "It is said on good authority that a contract was closed at Baltimore, on Tuesday, between the Baltimore & Ohio and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroads, by which the former obtains such a control of this road as will enable it to make all necessary arrangements for a joint through traffic. This, if true, effectually demolishes the Pennsylvania Central theory. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette would be the natural outlet for the Baltimore & Ohio, which now has an unbroken chain as far as Cincinnati. This new arrangement gives [illegible] Chicago, St. Louis and [illegible] connection. In view of the probable construction of the Bloomington Road it is especially important."

General Green B. Raum, Superintendent of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, has entered into an agreement with the County Court of Wabash County, that, if said road is not finished within eight months from the first day of July next, the obligation the county is under to donate $75,000 bonds, shall be forever forfeited and void."

New Uses for Paper.

From the Mechanics' Magazine.

A new branch of industry has just been introduced to our notice. We have for some time been familiar with various novel applications of paper. But now the uses of paper are very much extended by a patent process by M. Pavy. The paper made by this process is of a peculiar kind. It very much resembles that used by the Japanese for pocket handkerchiefs, and is susceptible of the same application. The patentee calls it "felted," and to a certain extent the term is appropriate. Both animal and vegetable materials are employed in its production. Among the vegetables we find some not hitherto much employed in the manufacture of paper, New Zealand flax, jute, plants of the mallow, and the ordinary fibres, flax, hemp, and cotton. The animal matters used are wool, silk, skins, and other material, which is certainly a novelty in paper-making. These various matters are reduced to pulp and bleached, and then "felted" in appropriate machinery, which is, no doubt, the same as is used in ordinary paper-making. It will easily be understood that the mixture of such materials as we have named gives a paper of extraordinary pliancy, flexibility and strength. It can, indeed, be sewn together with as much ease, and nearly as strong a seam as the woven fabrics it is intended to replace. The uses to which this paper can be put are innumerable. We may mention a few of the articles we have seen. First, petticoats, which no girl of the period could detect. These may be printed exactly like the skirts now so fashionable, or they may be white, and have open work stamped out in patterns, which no lady by any amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that they should retail for sixpence each—little more than the cost of washing a petticoat. We have next for furniture, of imitation cretonnes and chintz. These are printed with patterns of great beauty and a set of curtains will only cost five shillings. We have also quilts which, besides being good conductors of heat, have a very genteel appearance. White day-covers for beds are stamped with embossed patterns and equally cheap. White table-cloths, stamped with patterns in remarkably good taste will, we are assured, soon ornament many a dinner table, and serve to light the fires the day after the party, unless the host be of an economical turn and send them to the papermaker. But the material is also applied to articles of a more substantial character. Very good imitation leather is formed of it, and furniture-covering, and even shoes may be made. The last can be made impermeable to wet by the introduction of oils and India-rubber. We have said enough to show that a material is produced which will probably have considerable influence on some of our staple industries. Paper collars, it may well be supposed, have already had a sensible influence on the linen trade, and the further extensive substitution of paper for woven fabrics must produce still greater changes.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Address to the Graduating Class at West Point.

At West Point, June 15, General Sherman delivered the following address to the graduating class of the Military Academy:

"MY YOUNG FRIENDS: I am here this day at the invitation of your Superintendent, and in pursuance of an honored custom, to add by my official presence to the interest of an occasion that has brought together so many of your friends. Your academic term of life is now over; the day for which you have waited so long is come at last, and you are about to sally forth into the wide, wide world, to a large extent, master of your own actions, to bear its burdens, and to enjoy its fruits. The diplomas this day conferred on you, and which you have fairly earned, are the official testimony prescribed by law, recorded on parchment and certified by the signatures of your professors, certifying that you are qualified to be commissioned as officers in the army of the United States.

"I take it for granted that the great mass of you now before me will, like their predecessors, go into the regular army, full of hope and ambition, determined to seek the bubble fame at the cannon's mouth, and resolved to reach the topmost round of the ladder. To these I shall be most happy in after life to extend a helping hand, if you need it; but at this moment I need only offer that cheapest gift of man—advice. To be good officers you must be good men; true, faithful, honest, honorable, sober, industrious, and above all, you must love your country and your profession with an ardor, in comparison with which every other feeling should pale as the rushlights in the sun. The knight of old was said to be wedded to his sword; this should be emblematic of the modern soldier, who should [illegible] his corps, his regiment and his company, so that separation would be as banishment. For many years you must be content with subordinate positions, but even then you will have an admirable opportunity to study, not only from books, but from the acts and example of your seniors; and you may even profit by their mistakes. Step by step you must rise, as older men pass away, and you should be well prepared for each change when it comes. Many and many a time will you sacrifice your best feelings, your strongest convictions, your comfort, your safety, even life itself, for your country, or in the interest of others; and you may have to bear, in silence, the stings and taunts of personal enemies, the coldness and aversion of supposed friends, and the maledictions of men whose interests you are compelled to cross; but you must go on, surmounting with a steady hand the dangers and difficulties as they arise, watching well the currents which mark the worldly progress. Keep as far as you can in the main channel of events, and be very careful lest in the search of present ease and immediate advantage you do not drift into some side eddy, there to whirl about like a useless piece of driftwood. Let your thoughts and aim always keep in view some practical, useful end. I know that there exist many good men who honestly believe that one may, by the aid of modern science, sit in comfort and ease in his cushioned office chair, with little blocks of wood to represent men, or with figures and algebraic signs may master the great game of war. I think this an insidious and most dangerous mistake. Science may test to a pound the strain upon every chord and brace and rod of the most complicated structure, or it may separate the component parts of every mineral, but it cannot penetrate the hearts of men. The soldier in the ranks is not a block of wood or a mere unit; he is a man like yourselves, full of feeling and passion, varying in size and strength, and all the attributes of manhood; as one man varies from another, so bodies of men vary still more, while certain characteristics pervade them all. The only schools where war and its kindred services can be properly learned are in the camp, in the field, on the plains, in the mountains, or at the regular forts where the army is. You must understand man, without which your past knowledge were vain. You must come into absolute contact with soldiers, partake of their food and labors, share their vicissitudes, study their habits, impress yourself on them, and be impressed by them, until they realize that you not only possess more book knowledge than they, but that you equal, if not surpass, them in all the qualities of manhood, in riding, in swimming, in enduring the march and the bivouac, in the sagacity of the woodman and hunter, and, what is most important of all, you must acquire that great secret of human control by which masses of men are led to deeds of courage and heroism. Rome was great and glorious when her legions could march thirteen leagues a day, and carry their fifty pounds of baggage per man; when her proudest Consuls sought honor at the head of those legions in the forests of trans-Alpine Gaul and Germany; but she declined when those same Consuls sought ease and luxury in her marble palaces, or in those exquisite villas which poets and philosophers have made immortal. India and the colonies have been to England a rare school for Generals, and the national sports of riding and hunting and yachting have preserved the physical superiority of her youth, in spite of the home comforts and luxuries of the great mass of her people. No modern nation possesses better military academies than France, yet the barren wastes and steppes of Algeria have trained some of our best modern Generals. In our favored country you have every stimulus possible to develop the manly strength and courage so essential to success in our chosen profession of arms. The whole seacoast and Northern lakes invite you to outdoor exercise in boating and fishing. The waters of Florida and Texas swarm with fish, and their woods and fields abound in deer and wild game. The great Plains are lively with the Sioux, the Cheyenne and Arrapahoes, and vast herds of buffalo, of which you have heard so much. The Rocky Mountains still afford an endless range to the mountain sheep, the black-tailed deer, the elk and antelope; and the far-off mountains of California, Oregon and Idaho still nurture enough grizzly and cinnamon bears to dare to the encounter the boldest rider and hunter. These are the schools in which you are destined to learn many a hard lesson of patience and endurance, and it is from these schools that I look for the men who are to lead our future armies. I have sometimes [illegible] with friends, familiar with Xenophon, Hannibal and Jomini, in which of these books I had learned the secret of leading armies on long and distant marches, and they seemed surprised when I answered that I was not aware that I had been influenced by any of them. I told them, what I now tell you, in all simplicity and truth, that when I was a young Lieutenant of artillery, I had often hunted deer in the swamps of the Edisto, the Cowpens and the Santee, and had seen with my own eyes that they could be passed with wagons; that in the spring of 1844 I had ridden on horseback from Marietta, Georgia, to the Valley of the Tennessee, and back to Augusta, passing in my course over the very field of Allatoona, of Kenesaw and Atlanta, where it afterward fell to my share to command armies, and to utilize the knowledge thus gained. Again, in 1849 and 1850, I was in California, and saw arrive across that wide belt of 2,000 miles of uninhabited country the caravans of emigrants, composed of men, women and children, who reached their destination in health and strength, and when we used to start on a journey of a thousand miles with a single blanket as covering, and a sack of dried meat and a sack of parched cornmeal as food.

"With this knowledge, fairly acquired by actual experience, was it a mere act to turn back to Alexander the Great, to Marlborough or Napoleon for examples? Would I not rather have been worthy of censure, had I hesitated, when duly called, to conduct a well-organized army, thoroughly equipped and abundantly supplied, across a few hundred miles of inhabited country that lay between our government and the enemies of our government?

"There was an old army rule that every officer should serve with his company for at least three years before even asking for a leave of absence, or for a staff detail. [illegible] dating far back into the history of our army, and for this rule I entertain a profound respect [illegible]

"[illegible] would like to undertake it, though you profess to understand the functions of all its parts, and the principles of science by which they are governed. An army is a much more complicated machine than a steam engine. It is composed of an infinite variety of parts, each unit being of itself a man requiring food and clothing, arms, ammunition, wagons, tents, and almost everything natural and manufactured. It is held together by an organization and discipline demanding great knowledge and labor, moved into action by causes more powerful than steam, and so intimately connected with the whole fabric of government, that ignorance and mismanagement would result in a catastrophe more fatal than could result from the explosion of a steam engine.

"Even in time of peace and legislation our army demands the watchful care of trained and skillful officers, and when aroused to action it calls for the exercise of the highest qualities of human nature, enlightened by study and refined by the experience of a lifetime. You may hear of men born as Generals; but I have yet to see the first one who has not been compelled to earn his fame by hard study, by toil and exposure, and I should as soon look for an experienced surgeon among students, or a lawyer fit to manage a case in the Supreme Court of the United States, who had not passed through a long training in the inferior courts, as to find an officer fit to command an army in the field, who had not passed through the ordeal in the minor grades of our profession. Of course, an army may be used, and is constantly used in connection with the civil administration of government, yet war is its true element, and battle its ultimate use. The habits of its component parts should be shaped to that end, more especially in time of peace, when there are so many disturbing causes at work, and when the pretensions and boasts of men cannot be subjected to that stern test which so promptly proves the true from the false. Many of you may lead a long and active life without witnessing a great battle, or even engaging in mortal strife, yet if it comes upon you and finds you unprepared, you will surely be adjudged derelict and condemned accordingly. I hope, then, that you realize that you have only begun the study and labor of your profession, and that you are only encouraged by four years of hard study at West Point to a practical use of its rudiments; yet the rudiments are deemed by all men—civilians as well as soldiers—so important that the United States has long upheld this national academy at great cost, and has sustained it now for more than fifty years, through good report and through evil report, and I believe it will continue to foster and support it, if the graduates will, as heretofore, display in their lives the virtues common to all professions, and especially that ardent and deep devotion to the national flag which has been [illegible] a proud emblem over the whole surface of this globe.

"And now, my young friends, I will conclude by repeating that your race in the great outer world has only begun: that your country now opens to you an honorable career, with the highest honors to him who will labor hardest to deserve them. No matter what your standing may be in your class, you start again fair and square in a race where perseverance, in the right will surely win, and you may rest assured that your ultimate fate and fame will result from the laws of God, destined for living men, as wise and beneficent and far more intricate than that which guide the dead planets in their spheres."

The Next Lieutenant Governor of Iowa.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* gives the following particulars of the career of Captain M. M. Walden, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor:

"Captain Walden is known to the people of Southeastern and of Eastern Iowa, as the able editor of the *Citizen*, a newspaper which has always been found in a position where it gave forth no uncertain sound. He is a young man, about thirty-two years of age, and a graduate of the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He is, moreover, the architect of his own fortune, having by his industry, economy and perseverance worked his way through college, and after graduating came to Iowa, which has always, with a generous enthusiasm, welcomed and rewarded genuine talent and worth. He came to this State in 1860, and when the war broke out in 1861 aided in the raising of two companies in Appanoose County, and went with them to the field in the Sixth Iowa Infantry. He served with this regiment until 1863, when, on account of broken down health, he resigned and came home, but in a short time returned to the service as Captain of Company H, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, where he remained during the war, and until its close. In Stoneman's movement on Atlanta, his horse was shot under him and himself captured and taken to Charleston, where with 500 other officers he was placed within the range of the Union guns with the well-known purpose of deterring our troops from firing on the city. Sherman and Hood [illegible] agreed upon a cartel of exchange, but [illegible] of prisoners under the [illegible] of the rebel commander was greater [illegible] under Sherman, and the result [illegible] Union officers were left unexchanged. Captain Walden, however, took the [illegible] of escape, preferring to run the penalties of [illegible] to the horrors of captivity, and slipped away from his guard and came within the Union lines. In 1865 he established the *Citizen*, in a Democratic county, and in the same fall was elected a Republican Representative in the Iowa Legislature from Appanoose. In the House he served with credit to himself and honor to the county which sent him as its representative. In [illegible] he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the [illegible] the noble Viscount [illegible] I shall be perfectly ready to enter in[illegible] the principles of the first convention, which, I [illegible] far more closely to the convention [illegible] which was of American origin and had [illegible] insisted on as the model which should be [illegible] than the one sent over by Mr. Seward. [illegible] I think, will [illegible] I should also mention that [illegible] the treaty was under the consideration of [illegible] Senate, Mr. Johnson came to me and said he [illegible] that his government had claims [illegible] the British Government which certainly [illegible] not recognized in the treaty, and he [illegible] applied to have a supplemental article [illegible] the first article changed, so as [illegible] give each government a right of bring[illegible] own particular claim before the [illegible]. The proposition, I need hardly say, [illegible] declined. It was on the 3d of April that we [illegible] that the Senate had refused to ratify the [illegible] by a vote of 54 to 1, in accordance with [illegible] report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on [illegible] occasion Mr. Sumner delivered the speech [illegible] which the noble Viscount has referred [illegible]

[illegible] The noble Earl resumed his seat amid cordial [illegible] from both sides of the House.

MISSOURI.

[illegible] State Resumes Specie Payments.

From the New York Evening Post, June 16.

[illegible] will be seen, by the correspondence which [illegible] below, that the State of Missouri will [illegible] pay the interest of its State debt in gold [illegible] and that it accepts the obligation to pay the [illegible] when due, in real money. The Re[illegible] administration of the State of Missouri, [illegible] has often done good service by its wisdom [illegible] efficiency in other departments, has thus [illegible] taken the lead of the whole country in the [illegible] towards resumption of specie pay[illegible]. Massachusetts and Missouri are States in [illegible] the Republican party has long had undis[illegible] control, and they are giving examples of [illegible] honor of which the whole country may [illegible] proud:

"TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 28, 1869. }
[illegible] Horace B. Johnson, Attorney General of [illegible]

"DEAR SIR: In view of the recent decision of [illegible] Supreme Court of the United States in regard [illegible] effect of contracts made prior to the passage [illegible] is popularly called the Legal Tender act, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] early reply will much oblige your obedient [illegible]

"WM. Q. DALLMEYER, State Treasurer,
"DAN. M. DRAPER, State Auditor,
"and ex-officio Fund Commissioners."

REPLY.

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, }
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 1, 1869. }

[illegible]

"H. B. JOHNSON,
"Attorney General of Missouri."

[illegible]

[illegible]TAL PRIZE FIGHT.

[illegible]lly-McGuire Fight—Don[illegible] a Deadly Blow—The [illegible] Breaks Through the [illegible] Escapes.

SYRACUSE, June 15.

[illegible] happened on the banks of [illegible] on Saturday. Two men, named [illegible] McGuire, had some dispute with re[illegible] physical strength. Donnelly, who is [illegible] of no particular pugi[illegible] frequently boasted that he was [illegible] McGuire, who was a stout, wiry [illegible] some thirty pounds less than Don[illegible] had a local reputation as a boxer. [illegible] [illegible] and cried: "My God, I've [illegible] speak to me." His friends [illegible] has not since been seen, and [illegible] in Canada.

[illegible]EXICO.

[illegible] Proposed Sale of Mexi[illegible] to the United States [illegible] Denial from General [illegible] Minister de Tejada.

[illegible]

Affairs, who instantly published the following letter, directed to the Consul General of Mexico at New York:

"MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, }
MEXICO, May 26, 1869. }

To the Consul General of Mexico at New York:

"SIR: I received your note of the 8th inst., in which you informed me that a Commissioner from this country had arrived in Washington, with the object of proposing the sale of a portion of our territory in lieu of a loan, and that at a later day the truth of this report was denied by our Government and declared without foundation.

"The Government of the Republic made repeated declarations during the war of intervention about its unchangeable intention not to entertain any idea to part with the smallest portion of our national territory. I have always considered it a holy duty to perish before allowing the loss of any territory or the giving away any of the sovereign rights of the nation. The government has always acted on these principles; even the gravest circumstances could not change its decision at present or in the future.

"The government has also declared, already, that neither under such circumstances or at any time, was such a proposition made by the Government of the United States. The item to which you refer in your note is devoid of all foundation, as neither this government or any of its representants or agents has [illegible] any offer to sell or mortgage a part of our territory, or to make a loan under any conditions. Therefore, if such news is still in circulation, or if any item be published on the above-mentioned point, you can at once deny its truth in the most positive manner. I am, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

"LERDO DE TEJADA."

These letters settle the question.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

His Views, Then and Now, on the Recognition of Belligerent Rights.

Washington (June 15) Dispatch to the New York Times.

A dispatch from Reverdy Johnson, dated London, 17th of February, 1869, defending his treaty, was received at the State Department on the 3d of March, the very last day of the old administration. It was read by Mr. Seward and Andrew Johnson, and actually communicated to the Senate in the hurried moments, immediately before the close of the session. In the course of this dispatch Mr. Reverdy Johnson describes what he calls "the alleged unauthorized recognition of belligerent rights," as one of the two questions which the United States have from the first insisted should be submitted. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in an interview with your correspondent a few days ago, said that Mr. Sumner's speech was absurd and his propositions ridiculous. He was particularly severe on the theories of Mr. Sumner on the question of the belligerent rights concession, but the following extract from the despatch above alluded to, and which now sees the light for the first time, shows that Mr. Johnson then occupied the identical position now maintained by Mr. Sumner. Mr. Johnson wrote as follows:

"The history of the world furnishes no instance of so speedy a recognition in the case of revolutionary efforts to subvert an existing government. At the time it was made the insurgents had no port within which to build a ship of war, large or small, or the power to get her out if she was built; nor had they any port to which they could carry any ship that they might capture as prize of war for condemnation in a Court of Admiralty. As a war measure, resorted to simply for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection, and with no view to impart a national character to the insurgents, the President of the United States declared certain ports under the physical control of the insurgents to be in a state of blockade, and, to prevent the inhumanity of the slaughtering of prisoners, he agreed from time to time to exchange. But in that again, without the slightest view of admitting the insurgents as possessing any legal rights whatever, the object of the blockade being the repression of the rebellion, and that being apparent from the history of the hour, this government must have known that we were far from according to them any national existence. Supposing, then, that the proclamation of the President was known to this government when they declared the insurgents to be belligerents—a question of fact which I do not propose to examine—it furnished no justification for the action of this government. And if it was not justified, as I confidently believe was the case, the act is one which bears materially upon the question whether the government is not bound to indemnify the losses occasioned by the Alabama and other vessels. For then that vessel and the others could not have been, in the estimation of English law, as well as the law of nations, piratical vessels. They never, therefore, would have been on the ocean, and the vessels and the cargoes belonging to American citizens destroyed by them would have been in safety. Upon this ground, then, independent of the question of proper diligence, the obligation of Great Britain to meet the losses seems to me to be most apparent."

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

From the Lawrence Tribune, June 16.

Our townsman, Judge Hendry, received the following letter, yesterday, from a relative at Solomon City, a Presbyterian minister. It was not intended for publication, but the Judge consented to allow us to use it, as it gives a faithful picture of the state of affairs on the frontier. As will be seen by the date, it was written on Monday morning last:

"SOLOMON CITY, KAS., June 14, '69.

"DEAR COUSIN: We are having fearful Indian raids, and we are defenceless. The Indians are very bold, or, rather, presumptuous, for they are natural cowards. A messenger was sent from up the Solomon twenty-five miles, Saturday, with a telegram for the Governor for more men and ammunition. Another came down last evening, reporting large numbers of Indians—from 100 to 800—within eighteen miles of [illegible] killed one man yesterday, and burned two houses, and probably killed Mr. Brewster, the brother of Mrs. Morgan, captured last fall. They are stealing horses and mules, and burning and pillaging, wherever they dare come, and many houses are reported to have been seen smouldering Saturday. Families are pouring down upon us from up the Solomon in great numbers, for protection. Of course all the women and children are greatly alarmed. We now propose to take it coolly and deliberately, and, if necessary, chase and fight the Indians. I loaned my pony, saddle and bridle, and revolver, on Saturday night, to one of the 'boys,' who started up the Solomon to aid settlers and reconnoiter, and we expect them back to-day with sad news.

"Governor Harvey came up about half-past 10 o'clock last evening, and we had a good interview with him, and he telegraphed for arms and ammunition for our home defence, but can only furnish Springfield or Engfeld rifles. He went on to Salina, from a telegraph sent yesterday.

"If you can borrow a Henry rifle (improved), or a Spencer carbine, and a good navy revolver, and send them to me by express to-morrow, I will return them at call, or pay for them if they get lost or injured. Also send one hundred rounds of ammunition for each.

"I may deem best to send May and Lily down to make you a visit, for safety, any day, but I propose to stay and pray, and 'fight 'til the last armed foe expires,' if necessary. I have an appointment to go twenty-eight miles up the Solomon, Saturday next, and preach on the Sabbath, and have to go within sight of where the Indians were seen yesterday, and I may go with revolvers at my side and rifle on my back (if I get them), and watching Indians and praying as I go. I shall not rush into danger, but God forbid that I should 'show the white feather,' or move one step from the line of duty.

"Pray for us and believe me ever your affectionate son."

Railroads.

Washington County, Ill., voted almost solidly in favor of subscribing $100,000 towards the building of a railroad from Ashley to East St. Louis. The majority was 1,200 votes.

The projected Oquawka & Geneseo Railroad has been abandoned, the people of Geneseo having made arrangements for a connection with the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad.

The Nebraska City *Press* of the 15th says: "The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is being pushed forward very rapidly, and it is the intention of the company to have it completed to Fort Scott, Kansas, by the 4th of July next. The road is now completed, and the cars running, as far as Paola, and the road-bed between that place and Fort Scott is nearly ready for the iron. The track will be laid down at the rate of one mile a day until it reaches Fort Scott, where the road—owing to the difficulties existing on the Cherokee neutral lands between the settlers and Mr. Joy—will probably stop for the present. There is no doubt, however, that these difficulties will soon be settled, and that the work on this great thoroughfare to the Gulf will be rushed to speedy completion. The St. Louis & Nebraska Trunk Railroad will connect directly with this line and put Nebraska in connection with the Gulf region."

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The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad was reorganized a few days since. The meeting of the purchasers of the road was held in New York city. Geo. L. Schuyler was elected President, William H. Lewis, of New Albany, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. Sloat, General Superintendent.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* of the 17th says: "It is said on good authority that a contract was closed at Baltimore, on Tuesday, between the Baltimore & Ohio and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroads, by which the former obtains such a control of this road as will enable it to make all necessary arrangements for a joint through traffic. This, if true, effectually demolishes the Pennsylvania Central theory. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette would be the natural outlet for the Baltimore & Ohio, which now has an unbroken chain as far as Cincinnati. This new arrangement will give it a Chicago, St. Louis and Western connection. In view of the probable construction of the Bloomington Road it is especially important."

General Green B. Raum, Superintendent of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, has entered into an agreement with the County Court of Wabash County, that, if said road is not finished within eight months from the first day of July next, the obligation the county is under to donate $75,000 bonds, shall be forever forfeited and void.

New Uses for Paper.

From the Mechanics' Magazine.

A new branch of industry has just been introduced to our notice. We have for some time been familiar with various novel applications of paper. But now the uses of paper are very much extended by a patent process by M. Pavy. The paper made by this process is of a peculiar kind. It very much resembles that used by the Japanese for pocket handkerchiefs, and is susceptible of the same application. The patentee calls it "felted," and to a certain extent the term is appropriate. Both animal and vegetable materials are employed in its production. Among the vegetables we find some not hitherto much employed in the manufacture of paper, New Zealand flax, jute, plants of the mallow, and the ordinary fibres, flax, hemp, and cotton. The animal matters used are wool, silk, skins, and other material, which is certainly a novelty in paper-making. These various matters are reduced to pulp and bleached, and then "felted" in appropriate machinery, which is, no doubt, the same as is used in ordinary paper-making. It will easily be understood that the mixture of such materials as we have named gives a paper of extraordinary pliancy, flexibility and strength. It can, indeed, be sewn together with as much ease, and makes as strong a seam as the woven fabrics it is intended to replace. The uses to which this paper can be put are innumerable. We may mention a few of the articles we have seen. First, petticoats, which no girl of the period could resist. These may be printed exactly like the skirts now so fashionable, or they may be white, and have open work stamped out in patterns, which scarcely any amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that they can be sold retail for sixpence each—little more than the cost of washing a petticoat. We have next bed furniture, of imitation cretonnes and chintzes. These are printed with patterns of great beauty, and a set of curtains will only cost five shillings. We have also quilts which, besides being non-conductors of heat, have a very genteel appearance. White day-covers for beds are made with embossed patterns and equally cheap. White table-cloths, stamped with patterns in remarkably good taste will, we are sure, soon ornament many a dinner table, and serve to light the fires the day after the party, unless the host be of an economical turn and resells them to the papermaker. But the material is also applied to articles of a more substantial character. Very good imitation leather is formed of it, and furniture-covering, and even shoes, may be made. The last can be made impermeable to wet by the introduction of oils and India-rubber. We have said enough to show that a material is produced which will probably have considerable influence on some of our staple industries. Paper collars, it may well be supposed, have already had a sensible influence on the linen trade, and the farther extensive substitution of paper for woven fabrics must produce still greater changes.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Address to the Graduating Class at West Point.

At West Point, June 15, General Sherman delivered the following address to the graduating class of the Military Academy:

"MY YOUNG FRIENDS: I am here this day at the invitation of your Superintendent, and in pursuance of an honored custom, to add by my official presence to the interest of an occasion that has brought together so many of your friends. Your academic term of life is now over; the day for which you have waited so long is come at last, and you are about to sally forth into the wide, wide world, to a large extent, master of your own actions, to bear its burdens, and to enjoy its fruits. The diplomas this day conferred on you, and which you have fairly earned, are the official testimony prescribed by law, recorded on parchment and certified by the signatures of your professors, certifying that you are qualified to be commissioned as officers in the army of the United States.

"I take it for granted that the great mass of soldiers now before me will, like their predecessors, ambitious to enter the regular army, full of hope and [illegible] the cannon's mouth to seek the bubble fame at [illegible] topmost round of the ladder, and resolved to reach the most happy in a[illegible] ladder. To these I shall be [illegible] if you need it; but [illegible] to extend a helping hand, [illegible] order that [illegible] this moment I need only good officers [illegible] man—advice. To be [illegible] honest, honorable, [illegible] men; true, faith[illegible], above all, you must love your industrious, and profession with an ardor, in [illegible] and your [illegible] which every other feeling [illegible] with the rushlights in the sun. The [illegible] old was said to be wedded to [illegible] this should be emblematic [illegible] modern soldier, who should [illegible] his corps, his regiment and his company, so [illegible] separation would be as banishment. For man[illegible] years you must be content with subordinate positions, but even then you will have an admirable opportunity to study, not only from books, but from the acts and example of your seniors; and you may even profit by their mistakes. Step by step you must rise, as older men pass away, and you should be well prepared for each change when it comes. Many and many a time will you sacrifice your best feelings, your strongest convictions, your comfort, your safety, even life itself, for your country, or in the interest of others; and you may have to bear, in silence, the flings and taunts of personal enemies, the coldness and aversion of supposed friends, and the maledictions of men whose interests you are compelled to cross; but you must go on, surmounting with a steady hand the dangers and difficulties as they arise, watching well the currents which mark the worldly progress. Keep as far as you can in the main channel of events, and be [illegible] lest in the search of present ease and immediate advantage you do not drift into some side eddy, there to whirl about like a useless piece of driftwood. Let your thoughts and aim always keep in view some practical, useful end. I know that there exist many good men who honestly believe that one may, by the aid of modern science, sit in comfort and ease in his cushioned office chair, with little blocks of wood to represent men, or with figures and algebraic signs may master the great game of war. I think this an insidious and most dangerous mistake. Science may test to a pound the strain upon every chord and brace and rod of the most complicated structure, or it may separate the component parts of every mineral, but it cannot penetrate the hearts of men. The soldier in the ranks is not a block of wood or a mere unit; he is a man like yourselves, full of feeling and passion, varying in size and strength, and all the attributes of manhood; as one man varies from another, so bodies of men vary still more, while certain characteristics pervade them all. The only schools where war and its kindred services can be properly learned are in the camp, in the field, on the plains, in the mountains, or at the regular forts where the army is. You must understand man, without which your past knowledge were vain. You must come into absolute contact with soldiers, partake of their food and labors, share their vicissitudes, study their habits, impress yourself on them, and be impressed by them, until they realize that you not only possess more book knowledge than they, but that you equal, if not surpass, them in all the qualities of manhood, in riding, in swimming, in enduring the march and the bivouac, in the sagacity of the woodman and hunter, and, what is most important of all, you must acquire that great secret of human control by which masses of men are led to deeds of courage and heroism. Rome was great and glorious when her legions could march thirteen leagues a day, and carry their fifty pounds of baggage per man; when her proudest Consuls sought honor at the head of those legions in the forests of trans-Alpine Gaul and Germany; but she declined when those same Consuls sought ease and luxury in her marble palaces, or in those exquisite villas which poets and philosophers have made immortal. India and the colonies have been to England a rare school for Generals, and the national sports of riding and hunting and yachting have preserved the physical superiority of her youth, in spite of the home comforts and luxuries of the great mass of her people. No modern nation possesses better military academies than France, yet the barren wastes and steppes of Algeria have trained some of our best modern Generals. In our favored country you have every stimulus possible to develop the manly strength and courage so essential to success in our chosen profession of arms. The whole seacoast and Northern lakes invite you to outdoor exercise in boating and fishing. The waters of Florida and Texas swarm with fish, and their woods and fields abound in deer and wild game. The great Plains are lively with the Sioux, the Cheyenne and Arapahoes, and vast herds of buffalo, of which you have heard so much. The Rocky Mountains still afford an endless range to the mountain sheep, the black-tailed deer, the elk and antelope; and the far-off mountains of California, Oregon and Idaho will nurture enough grizzly and cinnamon bears to dare to the encounter the boldest rider and hunter. These are the schools in which you are destined to learn many a hard lesson of patience and endurance, and it is from these schools that I look for the men who are to lead our future armies. I have oftentimes been asked by friends, familiar with Xenophon, Hume and Jomini, in which of these books I had learned the secret of leading armies on long and difficult marches, and they seemed surprised when I answered that I was not aware that I had been influenced by any of them. I told them, what I now tell you in all simplicity and truth, that when I was a young Lieutenant of artillery, I had often hunted deer in the swamps of the Edisto, the Cowpens and the Santee, and had seen with my own eyes that they could be passed with wagons; that in the spring of 1844 I had ridden on horseback from Marietta, Georgia, to the Valley of the Tennessee, and back to Augusta, passing in my course over the very field of Allatoona, of Kenesaw and Atlanta, where it afterward fell to my share to command armies and to utilize the knowledge thus gained. Again, in 1849 and 1850, I was in California, and saw arrive across that wide belt of 2,000 miles of uninhabited country the caravans of emigrants composed of men, women and children, who reached their destination in health and strength, and when we used to start on a journey of a thousand miles with a single blanket as covering, and a coil of dried meat and a sack of parched cornmeal as food.

"With this knowledge fairly acquired in actual experience, was there any need for me to look back to Alexander the Great, to Marlborough or Napoleon for examples? Would I not rather have been worthy of censure had I hesitated, when duty called, to conduct a well-organized army, thoroughly equipped and abundantly supplied, across a few hundred miles of inhabited country that lay between me and the enemies of our government?

"There was an old army rule that every officer should serve with his company for at least three years before even asking for a leave of absence, or for a staff detail. This rule was founded in experience, dating far back into the history of our ancestors, and for this rule I entertain a profound respect that some of you may have occasion to complain of hereafter; but I honestly believe that, great and important as have been the lessons you have learned at West Point, those you must acquire in the first four years of actual service in the army will be equally important, and will have a more direct influence on your individual fame and fortunes. Do not understand me as undervaluing education in any form, most of all in the manner pursued here, or that which results from a careful study of history and precedents; but I attach equal importance to that practical knowledge that can only be acquired by actual contact with men, in camp, on the picket line, and on the march, as also in the administration of affairs by which an army is enlisted, organized, clothed, equipped, fed, paid, and handled in battle.

"If any of you were suddenly called on to manage a steam engine, in perfect order, I doubt if you would like to undertake it, though you profess to understand the functions of all its parts, and the principles of science by which they are governed. An army is a much more complicated machine than a steam engine. It is composed of an infinite variety of parts, each unit being of deep life, and requiring food and clothing, arms, ammunition, wagons, tents, and almost everything natural and manufactured. It is held together by an organization and discipline demanding great knowledge and labor, moves into action by causes more powerful than steam, and so intimately connected with the whole fabric of government, that ignorance and mismanagement would result in a catastrophe more fatal than could result from the explosion of a steam engine.

"Even in time of peace and legislation our army demands the watchful care of trained and skilful officers, and when aroused to action it calls for the exercise of the highest qualities of human nature, enlightened by study and fortified by the experience of a lifetime. You may hear of men born as Generals; but I have yet to see the first one who has not been compelled to earn his fame by hard study, by toil and exposure, and I should as soon look for an experienced surgeon among students, or a lawyer fit to manage a case in the Supreme Court of the United States, who had not passed through a long training in the inferior courts, as to find an officer fit to command an army in the field, who had not passed through the ordeal in the minor grades of our profession. Of course, an army may be used, and is constantly used in connection with the civil administration of government, yet war is its true element, and battle its ultimate use. The habits of its component parts should be shaped to that end, more especially in time of peace, when there are so many disturbing causes at work, and when the pretensions and boasts of men cannot be subjected to that stern test which so promptly proves the true from the false. Many of you may lead a long and active life without witnessing a great battle, or even engaging in mortal strife, yet if it comes upon you and finds you unprepared, you will surely be adjudged derelict and condemned accordingly. I hope, then, that you realize that you have only begun the study and labor of your profession, and that you have only acquired by four years of hard study at West Point a practical use of its rudiments; yet these rudiments are deemed by all men—civilians as well as soldiers—so important that the United States has founded this national academy at great cost, and has maintained it for more than fifty years, through good report and through evil report, and I believe it will continue to foster and support it, if the graduates will, as heretofore, display in their lives the virtue common to all professions, and especially that ardent, deep devotion to the national flag which has made it a proud emblem over the whole surface of this globe.

"And now, my young friends, I will conclude by repeating that your race in the great contest of life has only begun; that your country now offers you an honorable career, with the highest honors to him who will labor hardest to deserve them. No matter what your standing may be in your class, you start again fair and square in a race where perseverance in the right will surely win, and you may rest assured that your ultimate fate and fame will result from the laws of God, designed for living men, as wise and beneficent and far more intricate than that which guide the dead planets in their spheres."

The Next Lieutenant Governor of Iowa.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* gives the following particulars of the career of Captain M. M. Walden, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor:

"Captain Walden is known to the people of Southeastern Iowa, as the able editor of the *Citizen*, a newspaper which has always been found in a position where it gave forth no uncertain sound. He is a young man, about thirty-two years of age, and a graduate of the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He is, moreover, the architect of his own fortune, having by his industry, economy and perseverance worked his way through college, and after graduating came to Iowa, which has always, with a generous enthusiasm, welcomed and rewarded genuine talent and worth. He came to this State in 1860, and when the war broke out in 1861 aided in the raising of two companies in Appanoose County, and went with them to the field in the Sixth Iowa Infantry. He served with this regiment until 1863, when, on account of broken down health, he resigned and came home, but in a short time returned to the service as Captain of Company H, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, where he remained during the war, and until its close. In Sherman's movement on Atlanta, his horse was shot under him and himself captured and taken to Charleston, where with 800 other officers he was placed within the range of the Union guns for the well-known purpose of deterring our troops from firing on the city. Sherman and Hood had agreed upon a cartel of exchange, but the number of prisoners under the control of the rebel commander was greater than that under Sherman, and the result [illegible] many Union officers were left unexchanged. Captain Walden, however, took the chances of escape, preferring to risk the penalties of detection to the horrors of captivity, and slipped away from his guard and came within the Union lines. In 1865 he established the *Citizen*, in a Democratic county, and in the same fall was elected a Republican Representative in the Iowa Legislature from Appanoose. In the House he served with credit to himself and honor to the county which sent him as its representative. In [illegible] he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the [illegible]

County Superintendency, and in 1867 was nominated by acclamation and elected a member of the State Senate, over which, by the suffrages of the majority of the people of the State, he will be called to preside at its next session. In no other State in the Union do the people so highly appreciate the talent and services of the Union soldier as in Iowa, and in addition to his other good qualities, those of a devoted, brave and accomplished soldier, carried against his competitors a force that inclined the contest in his favor by an almost unanimous declaration."

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Interesting Discussion in the Constituent Cortes upon Reform Measures for the Colonies—Speech of Castelar.

In the Constituent Cortes, May 26, during the progress of the discussion on the Constitution, article 107 was presented by the committee in a new form: "The Cortes Constituentes will reform the actual system of government of the Provinces of the Ultramar when the Deputies from Cuba and Porto Rico have taken their seats, to extend the same, with the modifications which may be believed necessary, the rights consigned in this constitution." One or two amendments were proposed but rejected. In the discussion on the article as an original motion, after some short speeches from Senores Fernandez Vallin, Silvela, Ruiz, Gomez, Garcia, Lopez and Moret, Senor Castelar spoke at length in regard to affairs in Cuba.

REMARKS OF SENOR CASTELAR.

After a brief preface, he said: If we have a right to complain of Cuba—ah, Cuba and Porto Rico have much more right to complain of us. We have lately governed our colonies with a regimen of the almost absolute injustice. In the ancient times we governed our colonies in accordance with all the principles of justice which could possibly be exercised in a regimen so unjust as that of absolutism. The Spanish Viceroys were a model of prudence. Our laws of the Indies are [illegible] of the greatest monuments which can possibly [illegible] had [illegible] in colonial regimen. Our Salas de Indias [illegible] a humanitarian policy with respect to [illegible] The worst enemies of Spanish domination [illegible] recognized that we sustained the union between those colonies and the mother country more by affection than authority and force. So it [illegible] affection that from Buenos Ayres to Quito, in that immense line, there were required only 3,000 men to sustain the majesty of the Spanish nation. We, who [illegible] the heresy which presents so implacable with we, who would not pardon itself in Spain—Santa Teresa, or Constantine, by Luis de Leon, or philosophers, pardoned in the midst of [illegible] the most eminent of ignorance in the midst of the [illegible] the heresy unity which all the Spanish Empire obeyed. Well, there came the constitutional regimen in the times of Isabella II., and we followed a system diametrically opposed to the ancient. The Deputies from the Antilles came here and we would not admit them to the Cortes of 1837; 1854 came, and we did nothing to impulse liberty in Cuba or Porto Rico. And when the last events arrived on the 10th of October, there was Court-day in Cuba. (This was in allusion to the fact that Queen Isabella's birthday was celebrated with the usual honors on the 10th October last). There has, undoubtedly, been some motive or pretext for the rebellion we all condemn. The last deeds have been very sad. The Liberal Union promised Cuba liberal reforms. Senor Posada Herrera indicated this from one of the benches in the Opposition speech he made against the government of General Narvaez. The ministry of Ultramar was assigned to Senor Canovas, and he opened up an inquiry. But by one of those misfortunes so frequent in Spain, the Commissioners from Porto Rico arrived here, and presented a great economical, political, administrative and social plan, forgetting nothing—absolutely nothing, that referred to the better regimen of the colonies. We heard them; we listened to them; we promised to take into consideration their counsels. But scarcely had they gone when we forgot it all in that sad epoch—the days of Isabella II. We forgot, I repeat, all their counsels and warnings, and did nothing but impose upon the islands an odious tax? Consequently it is indispensable that from these benches there should issue a word of hope and a promise of felicity for these distant regions; it is indispensable all of us should have the patriotism to consider that Cuba and Porto Rico cannot continue living as a monstrous exception in the midst of that democratic life which is extending itself all over the American continent. There are three great facts upon which we ought to raise our new colonial policy. The first is the independence of America, the second is the democracy of America, and the third is the great example England set us with Canada. There is no denying the influence of these facts, they are the very milky way (*via lactis*) of great thoughts. Consequently, if we wish to be at the altitude of our destiny in America, and to continue and renew our grand traditions there by means of liberty, we ought to say solemnly that we will not be content with promises like those of 1837. We ought solemnly to promise the Provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico that though we cannot exactly assimilate them to Spain, because there are dangers and inconveniences in so doing, yet the day in which their commissioners or deputies enter these doors we will concede to them a regiment of their own which shall serve as an example to all America, and give us a little to say before that continent that if we have become civilized, we are not content with this, but that we will follow those grand examples of liberty and of democracy which they offer to us in the middle of the nineteenth century, the century of liberty! I hope this, gentlemen. I especially hope this from all who contribute to the great work of saving Spain. I hope we shall not forget America, and, above all, not forget that Cuba and Porto Rico have at their gates the grand example of the democracy of the United States, that there slavery is fallen; that that immense [illegible] is destroyed, and that it is necessary we should have no more slave trade nor slaves! It is necessary we should inscribe there the grand principles of liberty. Let us say, like the ancients, that as the sun was never entirely obscured from our dominions, to-day liberty shall neither be eclipsed or obscured in them.

After one or two others had spoken, Senor Castelar again said: "Only two words. From the point in which the President of the Executive Power has given us to understand that the material insurrection is as good as terminated in Cuba, it is necessary to adopt measures to terminate the moral insurrection, also. And in this England gives us an example of which we ought to avail ourselves, for what happens with one people serves to educate others. There had been an insurrection in Canada. They had there, and they still have, a Separatist party. Then it was that England, with her great strength and yet grand sentiment, of right, understood there were no other means but one to overcome moral insurrection, namely, liberty. We cannot, absolutely cannot, in the middle of the nineteenth century, given the state of America, and the ideas which prevail there, use the regimen of authority and force. The people, every one of them, would prefer to live in the pneumatic machine of despotism. Give them liberty, and their errors will vanish like a shadow; give them liberty, and their injustice will cease; give them the government these distant regions require, and you will reconcile Cuba and Porto Rico with the mother country."

[illegible] I have to say to Senor Castelar and the deputies that the Government considers the insurrection in Cuba as good as terminated. At this moment I am told a thing of which I had no knowledge, simply because the telegram is not official, but that is by no means to say it is the less true, viz., that a respectable mercantile house have a telegram announcing the landing of 700 filibusters, who have been beaten with a loss of 80 killed, and from whom eight cannons have taken. These are some of those recruited in the United States, not by the Government of the United States, but by the agitators of the question in the United States; for everybody knows the organization of that country and the means there are for people to do such things, even contrary to the opinion of the government. Very well; this done, if the news is true, the insurrection may be considered almost as good as conquered. The question of Canada I do not know so profoundly as Senor Castelar; but I do know, first, that in Canada there are very few who desire the separation and independence of that country; secondly, that the English Government have apparently so little interest in preserving it that they have said that if they wish to join themselves to the United States they can do it whenever they like. Senor Castelar must compare country with country, and circumstances with circumstances."

The article was then adopted.

RIVER NEWS.

Another Advance—The Railroads Swinging Back to Old Rates from the River to Chicago—Great Rush of Grain.

From the Dubuque Times, June 16.

For the past few weeks the railroads leading to Chicago from river points have been carrying [illegible] in connection with steamboats, from all points, such except those which are terminal points [illegible] Dubuque, McGregor, and some others, for the [illegible] of 10 cents per bushel to Chicago [illegible] rehandling [illegible] river transportation. This was done, of course, to offset the movement [illegible] Louis, and divert the large stores of grain in the Northwest to Chicago, instead of New Orleans. The steamboat lines having advanced their rates seven or eight cents, and the water getting too low to ship down the river with profit, the railroads have followed suit with an advance to old rates again, as they were in the spring. The change took place yesterday, and from E. R. Paul, clerk of the Muscatine, we learn that a mighty rush has been going on at all the landings from here, to St. Paul, to get everything possible in motion before the last day of grace should expire. Vast quantities of grain have been started, and a big hole is made in the amount of grain on hand in the upper country. The low water will therefore find comparatively little grain to move, and farmers and shippers have the satisfaction to know that they have obtained the highest possible price for what they have disposed of within the past two months.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, June 18:

[illegible]

A Lively Scene in a Court-Room.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 17.

In Judge Knight's court yesterday a proceeding occurred which is not laid down in Coke upon Littleton, or commented upon by Story.

A trial was in progress, in which Dr. L. H. Walter was defendant and his wife plaintiff, through a next friend. The suit was brought to set aside a deed made by the trustees of Mrs. Walter to the doctor, and the family affairs of the parties were pretty freely ventilated. The wife had been on the stand, and had been quite severe upon the husband, a suit for divorce being also depending. She had described him as a cruel and harsh husband, who buried cats alive, took a dog into his bed, and drove the wife of his bosom from the house with a cowhide.

When the doctor's turn came to go to the stand, he turned the tables and depicted his better-half in no very amiable colors. He was quite bitter in telling of her conduct, and she no doubt felt mortified at being shown up in such a light. The lady's brother, Mr. Purdy, was sitting near her, listening to the statements of Dr. Walter. On hearing his sister spoken of in such disparaging terms, he became indignant, and, unable to control his temper, he drew a pistol from his pocket, and leveled it at the head of the witness. The doctor was not prepared for such rebutting evidence; ducking his head to avoid the expected bullet, he looked around for a breastwork. The nearest fortification was the manly form of the Judge himself, and being a small man, Dr. Walter slipped behind Judge Knight, and was pretty well screened. Purdy continued to point his pistol, and the doctor shrank into the smallest possible compass and crouched behind the judicial ermine, like a weasel behind a stump. The Judge, knowing that the excited brother would not send a bullet through his magisterial body to reach the trembling bosom of the physician, stood his ground and with commendable solemnity, and called upon the Sheriff to arrest the infuriated man. Sheriff Owens left his perch on the south side of the room and took Purdy in custody, and led him from the room. The affair created some excitement among the members of the bar, but the agitation soon passed away, and the circumstance became the subject of a good deal of laughter.

QUINCY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 17.

Colonel F. B. Woodall, whose corpse was recently found floating in New York Bay, formerly resided in this city, enlisted in 1861 in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, was appointed Adjutant, served till nearly the close of the war, resigned, and for some time was employed in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. as clerk, which situation he resigned to take command of the One Hundred and Fifty-first, a one year regiment, serving in that capacity until it was mustered out. He was an earnestly loyal and capable officer. His wife is the niece of Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of this city.

Our people are just now agitating the subject of building several railroads in this State and Missouri, all of which, no doubt, would greatly benefit us. Nothing but talk has as yet been done, and that won't build railroads. Whether our capitalists will put their hands in their pockets and give them material aid, remains to be tested. Heavy rain most of the day yesterday and last night. Should much more fall it will result in greatly damaging the coming crops, which now look very promising.

General Bane has declined the appointment as Supervisor of the Twelfth District, and been appointed Special Detective of the Treasury Department for this State.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 18.

The financial situation is assuming an aspect which warns judicious people to exercise great caution in regard to the positions they may be placed in during the next few months. The scarcity of money in the Eastern markets, so unusual at this season of the year, must, if it continues, gradually extend to all the other principal markets in the country, and among them our own. Most persons have been slow to admit that the present extreme stringency in the New York market was anything more than one of the usual stock-jobbing games by which money was made artificially scarce for the purpose of breaking down the price of stocks, but it is apparent now that even if the stringency began in any such movement, it has extended beyond the time which such operations usually last. The despatches from New York, printed in this morning's paper, indicate that commercial discounts by the banks have in reality been suspended in that city, and that some heavy failures have been the result. The continued decline in stocks to-day also indicates a continuance of the stringency. It is possible that the pressure there may be now at its worst [illegible]

[illegible]

Exchange was firm, with sales [illegible] per $1,000 discount. [illegible] amounts of exchange have been [illegible] banks during the last three or [illegible] amount of exchange making at [illegible] shipments eastward has been [illegible] the demand at bank counter[illegible] change at the counter in this [illegible] before—bankers selling at 1-10 [illegible] ing at 1-10 off on New York, and [illegible]

The failure of Dean & Manning[illegible] mission merchants, was reported [illegible]

Dealers' quotations for buying [illegible] government bonds, local stocks, gold [illegible] the market, this afternoon, were [illegible]

[illegible]

The lowest and highest quotations [illegible] the current month were: [illegible] on June 9. The range in New York was:

[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 18.—Money continues [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 18.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above tables were made up: 268 cars and 900 bu wheat; 216 cars and 47,[illegible] bu corn, of which 14,700 bu are No. 1, 25,000 bu are No. 2, 5,700 bu are rejected, and 1,600 bu are no grade; 49 cars and 6,000 bu oats, and 2 cars rye. Total, 275,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day and a rather quiet set of markets, as judged by the forces at work to produce speculative activity. The tendency was to firmness, except in corn. There was a great deal of quiet prognostication of bad crops, in consequence of the continued disagreeable weather.

Several failures to pay were privately announced to-day, the failures being in each case men who sold short on wheat, and find themselves unable to deliver now that the price has advanced. The stoppages are unimportant, except to the parties who are concerned in effecting the present advance in the price of that cereal.

Lake freights were less active, but ½c higher, there being few vessels here. A total of ten charters was reported, at 8c for wheat and corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne, 13½c for wheat to Oswego, and 9c for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

Highwines were inactive and nominally 1c lower; quoted at 97c.

Provisions were very strong, but with so little doing that it was scarcely possible to quote the market. There were but few buyers in attendance, but the stocks are light, and in the hands of so few that holders are not disposed to let go except at an advance. The market may be quoted as closing as follows: Mess pork, buyers at $33.50; lard, 19½c; dry salted shoulders, buyers at 13c, asking 13½c; rough sides held at 16½c, and short ribs at 17c; sweet pickled hams nominally firmer at 18½@19½c. The market would probably be even stronger, but for the fact that the receipts of live hogs are very large—being about 50,000 for the past week. Sales were reported of 900 brls mess pork at $33.50; 100 brls prime pork at $25.00; 50 hhds dry salted hams, country, at 14½c; and 35 tcs summer lard at 19c.

An active demand existed for flour to-day, but prices were without essential variation. White winters sold at $8.75@9.00; red grades at $8.00@7.00; spring extras at $6.00@6.75; spring superfines at $3.80@4.50, and winter superfines at $5.00. As will be seen from the sales given below, the bulk of the transactions consisted of spring extras—3,750 brls being disposed of on terms not made known. Choice grades of spring superfine were in more active demand and a firmer feeling prevailed generally. Winter grades are in fair stocks, but there is no disposition shown to shade quotations. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—25 brls not named at $9.00; 200 brls [illegible] do at $8.75. Red Winter Extras—[illegible] brands given, on p. t.; 50 brls not named at $7.00; [illegible] brls do at $5.00. Spring Extras—3,750 brls, brands given, on p. t.; 50 brls "Iowa" at $5.75; 100 brls not named at [illegible]; 50 brls do at $5.00. Spring Superfines—150 brls not named at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.40; 450 brls do at $4.25; 200 brls do at $4.12½; 250 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.85. Winter Superfines—100 brls not named at $5.00. Total, 5,575 brls.

Wheat was dull and irregular, higher than the average of yesterday, but lower than the latest quotations, and almost entirely artificial, the market being in control of one man who is known as a "long," and made the shorts pay for the privilege of having sold grain to him earlier in the month. There was a good, though unsteady, demand, but principally for the filling of these options, car lots being massed into 5,000 bu lots, and seller the month sales being all in settlement. Prices were too high for extensive operations on the part of the shippers, though the weather helped to give a little confidence in future values. No. 1 and rejected were quiet and easier; No. 2 active and higher; sample lots dull. On the Open Board the market was moderately active at $1.16@1.18, seller the month. On 'Change it opened quiet at $1.17 for cash No. 2 spring, being 1@1½c lower than at the close yesterday, declined to $1.16¾, improved a ½c by noon, then to $1.17, with more inquiry, and subsequently to $1.18, but closed easier at $1.17½. Sales were made of 10,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 8,400 bu do at $1.19; 54,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18; 10,000 bu do at $1.17¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.17½; 37,000 bu do at $1.17; 46,000 bu do at $1.16¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.16½; 9,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13½; 10,800 bu at $1.13; 1,600 bu do at $1.12½; 2,000 bu do at $1.12; 800 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.08; 4,800 bu do at $1.02; 800 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu by sample at $1.03. Total, 204,600 bu. Seller the month sold at $1.16¾@1.18, and seller July at $1.15½.

Corn was dull and lower, notwithstanding the rain which was considered to be terribly ominous of "short crop," and the fact that corn was quoted higher in New York. The weakness was greatest on No. 1, which dropped more than 3c, owing principally to a report that the early receipts of this grade by canal are heating in elevator, and during a great part of the session it was unsalable at any price. No. 2 weakened in sympathy, many arguing that if No. 1 is hot, the No. 2 can scarcely be depended upon, especially with the warm muggy weather which prevailed to-day. However, the storm which came on towards the close caused an advance on No. 2, which, strangely enough, was salable a full ½c higher than the highest grade, whereas it ruled 10c below it during a great part of last month. Rejected was steady and unchanged. The call for shipment was but moderate, as the shippers feared their inability to load. Options were brisk on No. 2, and ruled firm under the speculative desire to prepare for a rise. [illegible]

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

We quote prices steady under a fairly active demand, as follows:

[illegible]

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

Band—Twenty inches.

$4.00 per car load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 18.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

[illegible]

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

[illegible]

Sales to-day at the different Scale Houses were:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—For good to choice shipping stock there was a fair inquiry at about previous rates, but the poorer grades, of which the offerings largely consisted, were dull and neglected and prices unsettled and irregular, ruling 15@25c lower. The receipts were [illegible] head, and the reported sales [illegible] head, at prices ranging at $3.75@4.50 for inferior descriptions; $5.00@6.50 for common to good butchers' stock and common to good stockers; and at $6.50@7.40 for fair to choice shipping steers.

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The hog market opened dull and heavy this morning, and continued thus throughout. The supply was large, and with unfavorable advices from the East buyers were "shy," and in order to close out, holders offered further concessions of 15@20c per 100 lbs. But there were no anxious buyers even at this reduction, and the market closed weak with a large number left in the pens unsold. Sales reach 6,752 head at a range of [illegible] for common to choice, with a few transactions at $9.15@9.25 for extra. We append the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in better demand to-day, but prices were without material improvement, ruling comparatively steady at $2.50@4.50 for common to good grades.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 18.

Sales of grain, flour and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the sales [illegible]

[illegible]

POULTRY—Sales include 9 coops chickens at $4.00; [illegible] coops at $4.75; [illegible]

POTATOES—Sales of 15 brls new at $4.00; [illegible]

RICE—The market was quiet, at the following quotations: Patna, [illegible]; Arracan, [illegible]; Carolina, [illegible].

SOAPS—Business was less active, but quotations were steady, as follows:

[illegible]

SUGARS—There was an active inquiry for sugars today, and a large business was done. Prices, however, underwent no material change. [illegible]

SYRUPS—The market ruled quiet at previous quotations: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—The market was quiet but firm at former quotations. [illegible]

SALT—Received, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible] brls. Trade continues active and prices firm, as follows: [illegible]

STARCH—The demand was confined to supplying immediate and pressing wants, and a lighter trade transpired. [illegible]

SPICES—Prices were again easy, as follows: [illegible]

SEEDS—Received, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. Sales were as follows: Timothy, [illegible] bags at $3.75; Hungarian, [illegible]

TEAS—Sold to a fair extent at the following range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible] quiet and steady at the annexed quotations:

[illegible]

WOOD—Was in fair demand, and previous rates were well sustained. We quote: Beech, [illegible]; hickory, $11.00; [illegible]

WOOL—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. Trade was reasonably active and prices weak. Sales include 1,000 lbs fleece washed, high and medium fine, at [illegible]; 3,000 lbs the best scoured at [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The market for cotton goods is rampant and buoyant under an advance in the prices of the raw material, but the demand is confined principally to orders for unbroken packages to the distant trade. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand [illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., June 18.

CLEARED—Chas W. Walker, Lemont; Planet do; [illegible] ARRIVED—[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 18.

DOWN—Props Pacific, Brooklyn, Sun, Oneida, Philadelphia, Atlantic; barks Forest, King Lotus; brig Commerce; [illegible]

UP—Props Empire, Mayflower, Comet, Potomac, City of Detroit; [illegible]

WIND—West.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, June 18.—Props Nebraska and Eclipse.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, June 18.—Props Empire State, Idaho, Dean Richmond; barks Wm. Sturges, Badger State; brig Bay City; schrs Mary Collins, Wm. Crosthwaite and Stampede.

PORT OF CLEVELAND.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, June 18.—Prop Passaic; schrs King Sisters, Mocking Bird.

MARINE NEWS.

Lake Freights.

The market at this point yesterday, was quiet, yet notwithstanding this fact, rates ruled about ½c higher, as very few vessels were in port ready to load. The following engagements were reported: To Buffalo—[illegible]

BUFFALO, June 16.—Steady, and vessels in good demand. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—The *Sentinel* says: "Vessels were in good demand, but rather scarce, and freights advanced ½c—the rates obtained being 8½c and 13½c to Buffalo and Oswego, for wheat. [illegible]"

Disasters.

The propeller Canisteo, in coming up the river on Thursday evening, ran afoul of the State Street Bridge and damaged that structure to a slight amount. No damage was sustained by the propeller.

The schooner Lincoln Dall, in towing down stream, had the misfortune to collide with Wells Street Bridge. She lost her stanchion and rail on the larboard side.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

A despatch from Erie yesterday, states that the wind was blowing very hard on Lake Erie from the southwest.

ONTONAGON HARBOR.—By a letter received here yesterday, from Ontonagon, we are informed that the contractor has put on a force of men, preparing timber for the superstructure at that point. Captain Parker, who has a contract on the harbor, will have his work completed in about two months. [illegible]

NEW LIGHTER.—A new lighter for E. B. Martin, Esq., is to be built at the Miller Bros.' yard during the month of July.

DISABLED.—The steamer Dunlap was obliged to run back to Green Bay for repairs, last Tuesday, it having been discovered, after she had got below Oconto on the way to Escanaba, that the hold on bolts to the pillar blocks were giving out.

BUOY CARRIED AWAY.—The can buoy on Niagara Reef, below West Sister Island, Lake Erie, broke from its moorings a few days since. [illegible]

LETTER FROM SHEBOYGAN.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Friday contained the following letter:

SHEBOYGAN, June 14.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., Central Park.
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }
January 21, 1868. }

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir—Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.
594 Broadway, New York.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

STERLING SILVER WARE,
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Company, having the most extensive and complete Manufactory in the World, and employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity U. S. Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair everyday usage. Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for Silver. | Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.
STERLING. GORHAM MFG CO

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HAZARD & GUTHRIE,
No. 2 Central Wharf,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND PROPRIETORS OF
CLARKE'S VACUMME DRYER
AND
HAZARD and EXCELSIOR
ELEVATORS.

SWEET QUININE.

Instead of Bitter, use
Mothers! give the Children
Ask your Doctor for
The Druggists all sell
Sweet Quinine!

PUBLIC HOUSES.

COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, New York.

Will be open June 28th. Rooms for 400 guests. New Furniture; seven acres ground; Otsego Lake—boating, fishing, fine drives; Lake, Valley and Mountain Scenery; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; Railroad trains twice a day from Albany; first-class house; terms reasonable. Diagrams of House seen and rooms engaged at American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., or at Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CHAS. A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

BANKERS.

C. C. PARKS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 Broad and 34 New-st.,
New York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New York
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CULTURE!
DOCTOR AND MRS. GEO. W. HANDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and [illegible], with thorough system of physical culture. [illegible] For circulars or information address DR. HANDY, [illegible], Boston.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES' MEDICAL INSTITUTE, [illegible] northeast corner of Randolph-st., up-stairs.

DR. JAMES, the renowned SPECIALIST of the age, founder and conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., for thirteen years. For the last nine years located in Chicago, Ill. Dr. JAMES cures Syphilis with a New [illegible]. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Seminal Weakness and Impotence cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All diseases of a contagious venereal character successfully treated. Dr. James has been engaged in this specialty for more than a quarter of a century. Send for pamphlets for more particulars on secret diseases of both sexes. Sent to any address in sealed envelope.

Address Dr. JAMES at his Medical Institute [illegible] and [illegible] Randolph-st., or by letter, P. O. Drawer [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Dr. JAMES' Institute is the largest of the kind in the United States.

Private Matters.

DR. J. H. CLARK—(formerly at "No. 4 Lombard Block")—Specialist in the treatment of Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—of both sexes—at his new Office—[illegible] Clark-st., corner of Madison. Seminal Weakness and the Effects of Self-Abuse—cured by new and infallible remedies. Patients treated at a distance. Female Pills—$5 by mail. Send stamp for Circular to the Married, on something of great importance to married people. Address letters—"DR. CLARK, P. O. Box 5041, Chicago, Ill."

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible] South Clark-st., treats all private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures in the most virulent and obstinate cases, without the use of mercury. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or Syphilitic affections of any kind, should call early, and save time, suffering and expense. All Female Diseases and Difficulties treated, with safety and success. His "Pamphlet of Advice" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments, or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. [illegible] East Madison-st., up-stairs. Consultation fee $2. Send 25 cts for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Bassett,

167 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultation free and confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Essays for Young Men,

On the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nervous Disorders.

A low state of health will produce a variety of nervous disorders, for the cure of which MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS is a specific, and as such is endorsed by the best physicians.

WATCHES.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
$15
$20.
NEW YORK
37 & 39 NASSAU ST

Cases of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our Watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine Watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold; cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our Gentlemen's Watches are Full Jeweled Patent Levers; those for Ladies, an improved Escapement, better than others for a small watch; all in Hunting cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 Watches are equal in neatness, style, finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6.

JEWELRY.—We are manufacturing all kinds of Jewelry of the Collins Metal, Pins, Earrings, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Studs, Finger rings, Bracelets, Pencils, Charms, Odd Fellow and Masonic Pins, &c., all of the latest and most elegant styles, and fully equal to Gold in appearance and wear.

TO CLUBS.—Where SIX WATCHES are ordered at one time, we will send an extra one free.

Goods sent to any part of the United States by express, to be paid for on delivery. Money need not be sent with the order, as bills can be paid when goods are taken from the express office. Customers must pay all express charges. We employ no agents; orders must therefore be sent directly to us. In ordering, write plainly the name, town, county and State. Customers in the city will remember that our ONLY OFFICE is [illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.
335 Broadway, New York.
(Removed from 37 and 39 Nassau-st.)

CLOTHS.

WASHINGTON MILLS,
Lawrence, Mass.,
6-4 Scotch Cheviots,
1869.

These goods are known to the Trade as "CHEVIOTS" and "BANNOCKBURNS," and are the strongest and most durable woollen fabrics which can be made, as it is impossible to make them of shoddy or any other material with which the manufacture of woollens has usually been cheapened.

WASHINGTON MILLS,
LAWRENCE, MASS.

CHEVIOTS, for spring and summer wear.
BANNOCKBURNS, for autumn and winter,

have been copied from the best Scotch styles and manufactured from the imported wool, which alone can give the proper effect to them.

At first it was thought by the parties who contracted for the goods that they would sell better without the distinctive mark of the Washington Mills; but it has been found that in general appearance and durability they are quite equal to their foreign prototypes; therefore the largest consumers have requested that the regular Washington Mills ticket should be attached to every piece; and in order that purchasers may be protected from the possibility of having inferior goods sold to them in garments, under the name of the Washington Mills Cheviots, the following-named parties hereby advertise to the trade and public generally, that they have given the preference to these goods, and will have them constantly in stock, AND NO INFERIOR GRADES WILL BE OFFERED AS SUBSTITUTES.

NEW YORK.
Abernethy & Co.
Collins, Plummer & Co.
Carhart, Whitford & Co.
James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Devlin & Co.
Brokaw Bros.
Brooks Bros.
Geo. W. White & Co., formerly White, Whitman & Co.
A. Raymond.
Rindskoff Bros. & Co.
Kirtland, Babcock & Brosson.

BOSTON.
Whitten, Burdett & Young.
Macullar, Williams & Parker.
G. W. Freeland, Beard & Co.

CINCINNATI.
Lockwood Bros. & Co.

CHICAGO.
Field, Benedict & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y.
Davis, Craft & Wilson.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stein Bros.

TROY, N. Y.
G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Dorr & Sloan.
James H. Read & Co.

PORTLAND, ME.
Chadbourne & Kendall.

PHILADELPHIA.
Wanamaker & Brown.
Gans, Wilgus & Co.
Fries, Malseed & Hawkins.
Brookfield & Eck.

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.,
Nos. 2 & 4 Michigan-av.

We have always on hand large stocks of Barley, Rye, Wheat and Yeast Malt, which we offer to brewers and distillers at lowest market prices. Also, Malting done at the lowest rates, and liberal advances made on the grain.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic,
FOR THE CURE OF
DYSPEPSIA AND ALL THE DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills,
FOR
DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

[illegible]

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, William H. Butler and Celia T. Butler, his wife, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1868, execute, acknowledge and deliver to the undersigned, James Carter, now of the City and State of New York, [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago, May 21, 1869. JAMES CARTER, Trustee.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S
Through Line to California and China.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

On the 1st, 11th and 21st,

(except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous).

June 1st—ALASKA, Capt. ——, connecting with Golden City, Capt. [illegible]

June 21st—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Connor, connecting with Montana, Capt. Farnsworth.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of June 11, 1869, connects closely at San Francisco with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving July 5, 1869, for Japan and China.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., New York, F. R. BABY, Agent, or at General Western Agency, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

REDUCED RATES.
London and New York Steamship Line.

Steamers fortnightly to London direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, N. Y. Passage, [illegible]

BELLONA......June 19 | CELLA......July [illegible]
ATALANTA......June 26 | PARAGUAY......July [illegible]

For passage to Hamburgh, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates, apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. For freight, to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South-st., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Medicines, Hospital Stores, Dressings, Appliances, Mosquito Bars, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869. }

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 10 a. m., at Judiciary Square Depot, E-st., between Fourth and Fifth sts., a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Stores, Dressings and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States Army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following, viz.: [illegible]

Terms—CASH IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY. 10 per cent required as a deposit at time of sale. All purchases to be removed in five days, and no errors corrected after removal of the goods.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.
Lawrence, Mass.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
Chicago, May 22, 1869.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at Washington, Tazewell County, Ill., on TUESDAY, June 22, 1869, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

EDWARD N. THALL, Sec'y.

WINDOW PULLEYS.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS, [illegible] the cheapest Window Pulley ever made. [illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket Office, southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
DEPOT—North Wells street.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.
DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.
DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, General Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
UNION DEPOT—Foot of Lake street.

[illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
JOSEPH F. TUCKER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
DEPOT—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
Ticket Office, 56 South Clark street.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
UNION DEPOT—Foot of Lake street—Ticket Office, Lake street.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman streets.
Ticket Office, 57 South Clark street.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Interesting Race at Dexter Park Yesterday.

Sea Foam the Winner in Three Straight Heats--Time, 2:43 1-2, 2:42, 2:42.

The Race To-Day--Billiards--The Velocipede.

Base Ball at the East.

THE TURF.

Over two hundred people were present at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, despite the unfavorable weather, to witness a race for a purse of $200, with an inside stake of $20 to each entry, there being five contestants—Sea Foam, Kate Hazard, Tom Brady, John Touley and Bay Jim. Owing to the threatening condition of the atmosphere the horses were not called until 4 o'clock. In the pools Sea Foam, who had won a previous race with the same horses, stood first choice, Kate Hazard second, Brady third, and the others in the field.

THE RACE.

First Heat—After several ineffectual attempts the horses got the word, Kate Hazard at the pole, and Brady enjoying a strong lead over the latter. At the turn all but Sea Foam and Kate Hazard acted badly, Brady holding his lead at a hard gallop, while Touley and Jim were badly behind and also running. At the half mile pole Sea Foam, trotting squarely, had given chase to Brady, who was exhibiting wretched behavior, and only maintained his advantage of a length in consequence of a good deal of unruly travelling. Kate Hazard made some good efforts now, and by honest going came beatly into third place, Touley and Jim in the rear, with no prospect of improving their positions. At the third quarter Sea Foam had lapped Brady, and they came down the stretch—which was very heavy—well together, the former trotting finely, while Brady's gait alternated between skips and strides. He broke several times on the stretch, and passed under the wire a neck ahead of Sea Foam, Kate Hazard a good third, and Touley and Bay Jim each fifteen lengths behind. The heat was awarded to Sea Foam, Kate Hazard second. Time, 2:43½.

Second Heat—An even send-off was effected at the second trial. All the horses did well around the turn, with the exception of Brady, whose uncontrollable temper swayed him across the track, and compelled Kate Hazard to slacken her pace and fall behind, in order to avoid a collision. Sea Foam took a strong lead at once, and increased it to the half, which he reached in 1:17, and where he led all others at least forty lengths, trotting splendidly, with an occasional single skip, which his driver corrected in every instance with remarkable readiness. Bay Jim had taken the second place at the start, and maintained it well, and by honest effort, Brady third, Kate fourth, Touley fifth. At the back turn Kate lapped and brushed past Brady, who was showing rank, as usual. The relative positions were unchanged when they came upon the stretch, and a good race ensued. Sea Foam had been noticeably nursed, so that Bay Jim had decreased the gap to about five lengths. A good struggle now took place between Kate, Touley, and Brady, who were abreast, five lengths in the rear. As Sea Foam passed under the wire, with Bay Jim second, Touley had outfooted his antagonists in good style, and came in third, Kate fourth, and Brady fifth. Time 2:42.

Third Heat—An immense deal of jockeying was brought into play in scoring for this heat, at least ten false starts being made before the word was given. When they did go off, Kate Hazard was away behind, thanks to Hockey's peculiar mode of figuring in the start. The remainder of the horses were evenly situated. Again, on rounding the first turn, Brady became unmanageable, and a collision occurred with Bay Jim's wheel, but without a result more serious than setting the latter back at least two lengths. Sea Foam at once took the front, and maintained it gallantly, with the others struggling nervously in the rear, until the back turn was reached, when Touley, setting beautifully to work, put in a succession of splendid strides, and, despite the gray gelding's best efforts, had collared him at the three-quarter-pole, and was acquitting himself in a manner sure to win the heat, but the excitement and ... broke him up, and the pair were well on the stretch and Touley had lost a length, before he recovered his gait. Even then he made for Sea Foam handsomely again, and stood at his collar when the gray passed under the wire, Bay Jim a ... third, Brady a bad fourth, and Kate no nearer to the front than when she started. The heat and race were awarded to Sea Foam. Time, 2:42.

SUMMARY.

Dexter Park, June 18, 1869.—Match race for a purse and stake of $220; mile heats, three in five, in harness:

...rver's g. g. Sea Foam	1	1	1
Whitehouse's b. g. Bay Jim	5	2	2
...edmore's ch. g. John Touley	3	3	3
Hockey's b. m. Kate Hazard	2	4	5
Skinner's b. s. Tom Brady	4	5	4

Time—2:43½; 2:42; 2:42.

YANKEE BOY AND WM. PRICE

...e to have trotted yesterday for a stake of $200, ...e heats, three in five, in harness; but the con...ons of the match required a fair day and a ...d track, and the fact that neither of these ...isites existed, led to a postponement of the ... to the first fair day.

THE RACE TO-DAY

...be a repetition of the one of Saturday last, ...h was so largely attended and created so ... interest. It will be a contest between gen...n's road horses, mile heats, three in ... in harness. Buckeye Bill, Mollie Brooks, ...rose and Honest Charlie will again test ...uestion of supremacy, the owners of each of ...ing horses of last Saturday being not yet ...nced that Buckeye Bill can carry off the hon...s he did on that occasion. Should the ...er be unpropitious, the race will doubtless ...tponed until some favorable day next week.

THE DETROIT RACES.

...Tuesday next, June 22, beginning at Detroit, ...cond annual meeting of the Detroit National ... Association, which continues throughout ...nesday, Thursday, and Friday. Premiums to ...ount of $12,000 have been assigned for com...n, the largest purse being $5,000, free to all; ... heats, three in five, in har... conditional that at least four among ...thorne, Lucy, Mountain Boy, Geo. Wilkes, ...ught, American Girl, Goldsmith Maid, ...erry, Bashaw, Jr., and Rhode Island. In ...n to this is a purse of $2,000, open to all ...that have never shown better than 2:25; ...e of $1,000, open to all, trotting ten miles ...harness. In all, twelve purses are offered, ...ith the certainty that some of the cele... Eastern trotters will be on hand, the meet... prove especially attractive, and no doubt ...ul.

BOSTON RACES.

..., June 18.—Some 6,000 persons were ... to witness the third day's races of the ... Trotting Association at Mystic Park. In ... for 2:50 horses Phillips' Danvers Boy ... three straight heats in 2:38, 2:39½, and ...nnings' Anthony Wayne was second, ...e's Dot third. The prizes were $1,000, ...$500. In the second race for 2:30 horses, ...arted. The two first heats were won by ...'s Darkness, and the three last by Mace's ...e, who won $1,700, Darkness $1,000, and ...mperor, $300. Time, 2:30, 2:31, 2:33¼, ...

THE VELOCIPEDE.

...e subjoined acceptance of Miss Peter...llenge it would appear that that celebra...pedrienne is by no means to have things ...n way hereabouts:

CHICAGO, June 18, 1869.

...ccept Miss Jennie Petersen's challenge, for ... of graceful riding, to be contested in the ...erside Rink to-morrow evening, June 19, ...e chosen from the audience.

MISS JENNIE DURKEE.

BILLIARDS.

...es in the amateur tournament at ... evening were between Humphrey ...

on the preceding evening. Her rendering of the ... Signor Fossati took the role of the Doctor, and made it highly interesting. His voice is not of the first order, but it is firm, strong, and yet a flexible baritone, while his stage presence is also a very good one. Sarti's *Don Pasquale* was a character of considerable merit.

After the conclusion of Don Pasquale, the curtain rose on the Prison Scene in Trovatore, in which Brignoli has formerly achieved a lasting renown. Of course, the soprano part was taken by Mdlle. Durand, and we have never heard that superb duet more superbly rendered. Except that, now and then, the powerful voice of the tenor was almost too strong by comparison, it lacked nothing of being perfect.

The last appearance of the company in this city, previous to their departure for St. Paul, will be in a matinee performance, this afternoon, which will comprise a selection of choice operatic gems, including the first act from Lucia, the "Spirito Gentil," and the Prison Scene from Trovatore, besides the "Good Bye."

OPERA HOUSE.

The friends and admirers of Miss Emily Thorne rallied in goodly numbers to her benefit last evening. Miss Thorne did her best to please the audience, and succeeded. Rounds of applause and numerous bouquets rewarded her efforts. She sang some of her well-known and popular "Undine" airs. Her farewell was flattering to herself and testified the public appreciation of her merits. There will be a matinee this afternoon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Time and Tide" waited upon a small audience last night. Fortunately, for the reputation of the Museum, this play will be played out this evening. Next week the "Sea of Ice" will be placed upon the boards, and the management promises that it will be respectably produced, which assurance, considering the recent record of the Museum, is extremely comforting. The usual matinee will take place this afternoon.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The pantomime troupe drew a good house, last evening, in spite of the weather. The troupe will appear at a matinee this afternoon, and also this evening. Next week there will be an entire change in the programme.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The weather had a malliferous influence upon the attendance last night, but not on the play or the players. *Bob Brierley's* wife seems to be as popular as *Bob*. There will be a matinee this afternoon.

UNION PARK CONCERTS.

The Saturday afternoon concert will be inaugurated for the present summer season in Union Park to-day, beginning at 4 o'clock, by Nevins & Dean's Band. They will give the following selections:

1. Esprit du Corps Quickstep.
2. Aria from Lucia De Lammermoor....Donizetti
3. Polonaise from Lucia De Lammermoor....
4. Quintette from Romeo and Juliet....Bellini
5. California Pacific Railroad Galop....
6. Adele Waltz....Labitzky
7. Peasant Maiden's Lament....Coats
8. Potpourri....Seiler
9. Larboard Watch....Stradella
10. Enchanted Cornet Quadrille....F. Beiler

If the weather be favorable, a concert will be given at the same place in the evening, by Vaas' Band, with a choice programme. The first note will be sounded at 8 o'clock.

LINCOLN PARK MATINEE.

A pleasant afternoon is to be hoped for to-day, in behalf of our North Side residents who intend a promenade in Lincoln Park. The Saturday matinee concert will commence at 4 o'clock, under the leadership of Mr. Vaas. The following is the musical programme announced for the occasion:

1. Coronation March....Meyerbeer
2. Rosa Polka....Faust
3. Overture to the Hermit's Bell....
4. Quickstep....
5. Waltz—Memories of Home....Vaas
6. Galop....
7. Ballet Scene Torch Dance....Steinbauer
8. Cavalier Polka....Meyerbeer
9. Stabat Mater....Wilfer
10. March Jubilee....Rossini
11. Finale—Medley....Faust

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Fifth Day's Session—The Poor House—Taxation—The Court House Wing.

The Cook County Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment. Supervisor Gray occupied the chair in the absence of President Hammond.

A communication was read from Sanitary Superintendent Dr. John H. Rauch, calling the attention of the board to the sanitary and economical influences which may result from planting trees along the roads in Cook County, and expressing the hope that it may be done. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Warden of the County Poor House, M. L. Pinney, presented the following report, for the quarter ending June 1, 1869:

Number of inmates, June 11, 233; number of inmates, March 11, 460; average number during quarter, 327; number admitted, 200; number discharged, 442; number of deaths, 16; number of births, 4; number remaining, 23. Nationalities as follows: Irish, 322; German, 142; Americans, 29; Bohemians, 3; Swedes, 29; Norwegians, 11; English, 22; Scotch, 10; negroes, 3; Poles, 4; Canadians, 2; Italian, 1; and Frenchman, 1. Received cash during the quarter, to the amount of $297.51, and paid out $14,468. Balance due county, June 1, $333.63.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

The Committee on Judiciary reported as follows:

"Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the accompanying resolution introduced by Supervisor Brennan, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that they recommend the passage of the resolution in reference to requesting the County Clerk to make out a list of unpaid taxes on personal property for 1867 and 1868, &c., &c., and that they refer back to the board the other two resolutions without recommendation as to the action of the board thereon.

The resolutions referred to ...

Resolved, That the Chairman ... suitable person or persons, to be ... whose duty it shall be, when du... immediately and take possession ... or rolls now in possession of the ... of any town or towns in this co... ing institutions are located, and ... it shall be found that the assessm... in conformity with the law and d... Court of this State, recently mad... the said assessment shall be corr... therewith, and report to this board ...

The second is as follows, ... the board:

Resolved, That the Assessors of ... they are hereby instructed that, ... bank or banking institution shall ... spective towns, they shall assess ... the same at the full amount of its ...

The report of the committee ... Supervisor Summerfield ... lowing:

WHEREAS, At the March session ... B. Winchell was selected by this ... to propose plans and specifications ... the erection of the Cook County N... at a compensation of $1,500; and,

WHEREAS, Said architect has com... specifications; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the County Clerk ... authorized to draw an order on the ... in favor of John B. Winchell, for th...

Adopted.

The Committee on Public B... that they had audited bills for ... east wing of the Court House, ... $101,794.66. They report the wo... favorably.

The board then adjourned un... morning.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

YESTERDAY, at the close of school, Mr. George D. Broomell, Principal of the Haven, invited his lady assistants, to the number of about twenty, to assemble in Room 17 for a "teachers' meeting." On arriving there they found a table laden with the delicacies of the season—strawberries, ice cream, cake, &c.—which Mr. B. had very thoughtfully and generously prepared for them in view of the approach of the close of the school year. Some of the teachers are said to have accepted calls to other and more permanent situations, which will prevent their return to school teaching in the fall. An hour was spent very pleasantly in devouring the estables, after which toasts were offered and a great many speeches made. As reporters were excluded, the public will never know exactly what was said, but it is safe to remark that there was a warm and general expression of kind feelings and good wishes on the part of both host and guests. Mr. Broomell has a fine corps of teachers, is himself one of the most popular and efficient principals in the city, and richly deserves all his success and popularity.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION of oil paintings, embracing some choice works of the leading American and foreign artists, were sold at auction yesterday afternoon, at 132 South Clark street, by ... & Co. The paintings, which have been on exhibition, are all of the modern schools, some of them being works of considerable merit. They were collected by Mr. D. Gale, who enjoys the reputation of being a critical and judicious collector of works of art. The sale commenced at 2½ o'clock and continued till 4, when about half the collection, numbering 184 pictures, was disposed of. The following are a few of the principal pictures sold yesterday: View in the Adirondacks, C. W. Knapp, N. Y., $165; On the Coast of ..., G. W. Nicholson, Philadelphia, $115; Entrance to the Humber, Nicholson, $26; Holiday ... on the Coast, same, $162.50; View on ... Creek, Va., S. P. Dyke, $105; Autumn in Shenandoah Valley, C. W. Knapp, $165; ...bme Creek, C. A. Somers, N. Y., $115; Fishing, Nicholson, $187.50; Visit to the Fortune Teller, W. Raphael, Boston, $192; Horse Fair, Rosa Bonheur, $250. Some of the most admired of the collection are yet unsold.

A GRAND BUFFALO HUNT on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad promises to afford a week's sport of an exciting character to every good horseman and experienced shot. An excursion has been organized, and the hunt will come off toward the end of June, the season when the animals are most abundant in the great buffalo range, and in the best condition. The excursionists leave the depot of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at Kansas City, on Tuesday, June 29. They will be out five days, stopping one day at ... City, one day at Ogallah Switch, and one at Sheridan. The climate, soil and beauty of the country offer rare opportunities for a few days' recreation, and sportsmen will find some good shooting among the antelope, wolves and prairie dogs. Those in this city who desire to participate in the excursion will have an opportunity of taking the train, which passes through Chicago this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

...ES lost a valise and overcoat on Friday ... He was on board the train which left the Michigan Southern Depot at 9 o'clock on that ..., and after depositing the valise and coat on one of the seats went into the smoking car. Returning fifteen minutes subsequently they were gone. A fellow-passenger said some one had, during his absence, taken the articles off the train at Cottage Grove avenue. Mr. ... stopped at Miller's Station, thirty-five miles from Chicago, and returned to this city, arriving at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He ... reported the theft to the police ... and some of the property was recovered.

... HATCHER, who attempted to throw his wife from the second-story window of his residence on Thirty-first street, near Cottage Grove avenue, the other evening, and who walked to a point two miles from there, with no boots on, ... the policemen who were after him, ... his wife on Wednesday last. He pointed ... her, and said he could not live with her, and could not live without her. He had a ... to make, which he hoped she would accept. He would give her $400 if she would live ... She accepted. He paid her $200 ..., promising the remainder in a few ... They are now living, it is to be hoped ...

... HENDERSON, aged 18, was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday with robbing the United States mail. He was a clerk of the American Tract Society, No. ... Madison street. For some time past letters containing money had been missed and a watch, ... resulted in catching Henderson in opening letters and appropriating the contents. He acknowledged that he was the ... and said that bad associations had been the cause of his departure from the path of rectitude. He was held to bail for a hearing on Monday ...

... MEAGHER, a mechanic in the Rock Island Railroad Company's shop, was charged before Justice ... with kidnapping his son. He separated from his wife about two years ago, ... deciding that their children should remain with the wife. About a year ago it is alleged he took the boy from the residence of ... and kept him ever since, and refused to give him up. Hence the action for his recovery. He was held in $500 for a further hearing.

... went into the store No. 41 Lake ... yesterday afternoon, and while two were ... the salesman about purchasing ... the other took about $150 worth ... from one of the counters, and ... away with it. He was captured, and made a desperate effort to escape, the man who had hold of him for some time. Mr. Ellis and Elliott were attracted ... and arrested him. His name ... was ... offender. One of the cells at ... is now honored with his company.

IT IS RUMORED that Miss Craig, the ... in the late breach of promise suit ... to espouse a young man of Cincinnati ... has been engaged for some time, and will, probably, not take place unless any difficulty with Sprague is finally settled. The ... young man on whom the ... is said to be a handsome ... "Bles ther 2 harts and ..."

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES HUBBELL, of Vallejo, ... arrived in this city yesterday morning ... having accomplished the ... Sacramento in a little over five days ... incident in their journey is the fact ... brought an infant with them ... not more than eight weeks old ... is in arms that has made the ...

on the trip since the opening of the road. Mr. and Mrs. H. are at the Briggs House.

TWO HORSES ATTACHED to the grocery wagon of M. Hanlon ran from the corner of Clark and Madison streets to Madison above Dearborn yesterday afternoon, breaking the whiffletree and scratching the vehicle. A buggy, in which a lady was sitting, standing in front of a store above Dearborn street was run into by the team and one of the wheels injured. The occupant jumped out just previous to the collision, having observed the team coming toward her, thereby preventing an accident.

THE ALARM at half-past 12 o'clock this morning, from box No. ..., was caused by an incipient fire in an elevator located on the river at Sixteenth street. A few pails of water extinguished, the whole, in a short time, would have proved a disastrous conflagration. The fire department experienced great difficulty in reaching the scene, owing to the miserable condition of the streets, and several minor accidents occurred to the apparatus and members.

THE CORONER held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Valentine Frank, who was run over and killed by a locomotive attached to the Clinton passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Thatcher Station on Thursday evening. The testimony showed that he was walking on the track, intoxicated, and although the bell was rung and the whistle blown, he failed to get out of the way. The verdict was in accordance with the above facts.

THE LATE MR. DEGRAFF.—At a meeting of the Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., held on Tuesday, resolutions were passed in memory of the late Liverius DeGraff, of this city, who was a member of the commandery. They embody a feeling tribute to the integrity, honesty, liberality and knightly courtesy which characterized their deceased brother, and tender the heartfelt sympathies of the order to the widow and mourning relatives.

A LADY alighted from an incoming train, at the Michigan Southern Depot, yesterday morning, and as she did so, a thief picked her pocket of $60. Some gentlemen saw him do it, caught him by the collar, and, after making him return it, gave him a good thrashing and kicked him out of the depot. Served him right.

THE REV. C. CARROTHERS and wife, missionaries to the Empire of Japan, left this city yesterday evening, via the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, *en route* to their field of labor. Mr. Carrothers is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and also of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, of this city. He goes out under appointment of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

WHILE LUDWIG MATTINSON was driving out North Clark street yesterday afternoon, his horse became frightened at the thunder and ran off. He was thrown from the wagon and received several wounds on the head. Dr. Houseleutner attended to his injuries, and subsequently had him removed to his home, No. 199 West Erie street.

THE DWELLING of Mr. George Howard on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-fourth street was entered, yesterday afternoon during the absence of the family, and $10 in greenbacks, a silver watch, hunting-case, and five gold chains stolen. A man was observed prowling around the house previous to the robbery, and was not seen after the loss was discovered.

A LITTLE BOY named Kehoe, 6 years of age, was run over by a gravel train on the Northwestern Railroad, near the Meagher street crossing, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. His body was bruised terribly. He was taken to his father's residence, No. 138 Catherine street.

THOMAS S. MOFFITT, who was charged before Justice Schoenewald, some time ago, with obtaining a house, belonging to Fannie Gambel, under false pretences, had a final examination yesterday and was honorably discharged, not the least evidence being elicited which criminated him.

JUDGE LESLIE, an individual who has recently made himself conspicuous in Iowa and elsewhere, and who has also the reputation of being of Chicago notoriety, has been sentenced to three years' confinement in the Kentucky State Prison, by the Anderson Circuit Court, for robbery. A motion for a new trial was refused.

BARON GAULDREE BOILLEAU, French Minister, passed through Chicago, yesterday, on his way to San Francisco. He employed the few hours spent here in looking over the city, accompanied by Ed. Carrey, the French Consul, and expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with the appearance and progress of the city.

THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE desires us to say that every person or firm engaged in any business requiring a special tax (or license), who have not yet made application for the same must do so at once, in order to save themselves cost and trouble.

CORONER CLEAVES held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Mary Rivers, two years old, who fell off of the balcony of her father's house, No. 193 West Madison street, on Friday evening, and died shortly after. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday evening, in the lecture-hall. Members and friends are invited to attend.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Courts.

In the ejectment suit, fully stated yesterday, of John Ruch v. The City of Rock Island, the jury found for defendant. The land in controversy was the block of land known as Union Square in the city of Rock Island, which plaintiff claimed, as the grantee of the heirs ...
... Josiah W. Case, who platted the addition, when the city was known by the name of the Town of Stephenson.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION—DOUBTFUL DEED.

Catharine Ladoux et al. v. Topeck, the tenant of Josiah Lombard. Ejectment for an undivided one-eighth of the west half of southeast quarter of Section 27, 38, 14. Jury called. Case withdrawn from the jury and continued at cost of plaintiff. In this case oyer was claimed of a deed through which (in part) Lombard claims. It was made to appear, by affidavit, that the defendant claims through a deed purporting to have been made by one Edward Reid to one Thomas Carroll, on the 22d day of May, 1837. This deed, the deponent stated his belief to be a forgery. The facts upon which this belief was founded, the Court did not think were sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of forgery; but he considered it a somewhat suspicious circumstance, or, at least, a very unusual one, that this deed, purporting to be dated in 1837, should remain unrecorded until August, 1868. On the part of defendant the affidavit only declared that the deed was not in the possession of or under the control of defendants. For the purpose of this case, defendant abandoned his title from this source, the Court believing there was enough in the case to require the production of the deed for inspection if it was to be claimed under. From the depositions in this case, it would seem that Edward Reid being interested in the land in 1844, and being a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, died leaving heirs who had no means of ascertaining as to his interest. After the lapse of about thirty years, plaintiff was visited by a cousin of defendant Lombard who tendered to her $25 for a quit claim. Another of the heirs was also visited with a like offer. This was in July, 1868. While there, the agent requested to see some papers connected with the matter of the title, and it is sworn that he obtained sight of and made a tracing of the signature of the deceased, Edward Reid. During the following month, the deed claimed not to be genuine was filed for record as of the date of May 22, 1837, and apparently acknowledged before one Maxwell, who is also dead, long since. The ownership of another half of the land was in Edward Sheppard. It would seem that a quarter of a century since, he went to visit Europe, where he shortly after that time died. In September, 1867, a deed purporting to be from him of his interest was also filed for record. This pretended to be acknowledged by a sort of Deputy Clerk in New York, but the principal of that deputy disavows the act as not being genuine.

POSTAL LAW—CARRYING OF LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL.

United States v. United States Express Company. Cause submitted to the Court. This is a proceeding instituted by direction of the Post Office Department to test the right of express companies to carry, with their packages, letters of transmittal (the equivalent of ship letters), the same not being placed in stamped envelopes. In this case it is agreed that the company forwarding a package of money, also carried a letter notifying the consignee of the amount of the consignment. The action is based on the part of the government, on Section 9 of the Post Office act of 1855, which provides:

"That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to establish any private express or expresses for the conveyance, nor in any manner to cause to be conveyed, or provide for the conveyance or transportation by regular trips, or at stated periods or intervals, from one city, town or other place, to any other city, town or other place in the United States," &c., where "the United States mail is regularly transported under the authority of the Post Office Department, of any letters, packets or packages of letters, or other matter properly transmittable in the United States mails, except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines or periodicals."

The action is defended under the next, or the 10th section of the same act, which provides "that it shall not be lawful for any stage coach, railroad car, steamboat, packet boat, or other vehicle or vessel, nor any of the owners, managers, servants, or crews of either, which regularly performs trips at stated periods periods on a post route," etc., "to transport or convey otherwise than in the mail, any letter or letters, packet or package of letters, or other mailable matter whatsoever, *except such as may have relation* to some part of the cargo, etc. In aid of which section is the instruction of the Post Office Department, officially announcing under a subsequent act the right to convey mail matter, properly enclosed in stamped envelopes, and resting in part the above tenth section."

CANNED CORN.

John Winslow Jones, of Portland, Maine, v. Nathan Eisendrath and George W. Bittinger. Assumpsit. Demand, $20,000. It is claimed that in March, Jones, who is a preparer of fruits and vegetables in cans was in Chicago. He contracted with defendants to furnish 1,000 cases of Winslow canned corn, and 2,000 cases of Kennebec canned corn, the first at $2.85 per dozen, and the second at $2.60 per dozen cans. This contract, he says, was conditional upon the result of the sweet corn crop. This was short and he supplied only the article first named, and one-half the quantity of the last, the aggregate price being about $11,000. Defendant declined to pay, claiming damage by the non-fulfilment of the complete contract. Given to the jury.

Circuit Court.

Kraeft, Roelle & Co. v. John Schneider. Judgment by confession for $335.20.

NEW SUITS.

Peter Bonemie v. John L. Lincoln et als. Replevin of houses Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Quincy street.

EXECUTORS' APPEAL.

Estate of James Grinshaw. Executors' appeal from an order of the County Court. The executors of this estate are William Baragewanath and William Wayman. They presented their account to the County Court, showing receipts, $1,183.90, and disbursements amounting to $452.18. The court found the account not correct, when it was restated, showing cash in hand, $1,119.60 and a note of William Footder, given to the executors at the sale of personal property, and found to have been improperly executed because of the want of proper care on the part of the executors, wherefore it is worthless, and therefore charged to them for its face, $232.45. The Court also found that a charge of $119 was for services as crier and clerk at the sale of personal property, and for advertising. The Court only allowed of this sum $34, and charged the balance, $335.45, to the executors.

Superior Court.

Ferdinand W. Hermann v. John P. White and Edward F. Henderson. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff, with $2,100 damages.

MECHANICS' LIENS ON TRIAL.

Peter H. Campbell, etc., v. Edgar and Harriet J. Loomis and James A. Whitaker. Petition to enforce mechanics' lien, stated at $998.75, on the premises No. 794 Michigan avenue, and the land—the south 25 feet of north half of south half of west half of Block 9, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of west half of Section 27, 39, 14 east.

Thomas Nelson v. J. Edwin Martintet als. Petition to enforce mechanics' lien, stated at $908.16, on premises on Lots 11 and 12, Block 6, Malcom McNeil's Subdivision of Blocks 6, 7 and 8, in Wright's Addition, on Ada street north of West Madison.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

In the case of Gibson & Chase v. City of Chicago, a new trial was granted. This is the case in which a recovery was had for $900 for damages sustained by the accumulation of sand in front of plaintiff's premises during the space of time occupied in constructing the Washington street tunnel.

JUDGMENTS.

David J. Lake v. Henry L. Miller. By confession for $1,735.42.

Seth M. Dunning v. Alexander K. Shaw and Andrew Kirkpatrick. By confession for $937.96.

Charles J. Henry v. Same. By confession for $687.22.

Waldo W. Smith et al. v. Hiram J. Smith and Martin Griswold. For $131.29.

Charles K. Bachus v. Henry R. Etter and Harvey E. Butz. For $311.50.

Caroline E. Couch et als., Trustees of Couch v. Isaac Anderson. Judgment revived for $1,504.51.

REAL ESTATE.

Mrs. Amy G. Smith et al. v. David Hunter et al. Decree that defendants execute a deed (quit claim) on Lot 4, Hunter's Subdivision of south half of Block 9, Kinzie's Addition.

Samuel Myers et al. v. Charles Ayres et al. Decree of foreclosure and sale of real estate in the west half of northeast quarter of Section 28, and on the south side of said west half, in Township 45, 8 east, being 999 acres in Algonquin County.

CONTESTED WILL.

Edward Walmsley et al. v. Herbert Burke and Eliza Burke. This is a bill to set aside a will of Peter Walmsley, who died, being a resident of Palos. Eliza Burke was the widow of Walmsley, deceased. The bill in the case was filed by the children of Walmsley, who averred that an instrument was presented purporting to be their father's will, by which he gave to his son Edward five dollars, and to his grandchildren all of the real estate for the term of her natural life, and all his personal estate absolutely. His daughter Isabella ... anders to take all the real estate in fee after the death of Eliza (now Burke), she being sole executrix. They charged that at the time of the execution of the will he was so weak and feeble in mind and memory as to be wholly incapable of making a will. It was also charged that the mother had frequently expressed an intention to prevent her son Edward from having any part of his father's property, wherefore she had wrongfully influenced her husband, when near his death, to disinherit him. It was also charged that the mother had, before her husband's death, procured large sums of money from him, which she had placed in the hands of third parties to conceal it from the estate. It was further charged that since the husband's death she had intermarried with her co-defendant, and, with him, is living a life of riot, squandering the estate, and having been, for two years, almost continuously drunk.

This cause was tried at the October term of 1868, when the jury found the instrument probated as the will of Walmsley not to be his last will and testament. A new trial has now been had by a second jury, which found that the instrument is the last will and testament of Edward Walmsely, deceased.

On the part of the complainant the jury was instructed that if the instrument was unreasonable upon its face, when taken in connection with the amount of testator's property, and the situation of his relatives, then these facts might be considered as evidence tending to show the state of his mind.

On the part of the defendant it was announced as law that, in order to investigate a will on the ground of fraud, compulsion, or improper influence, it must be of such a character as to destroy free agency; so, if he signed the paper in the presence of the subscribing witnesses, and acknowledged it, and they signed as witnesses of it in his presence, and if he was sound of mind and memory at the time, then there is *prima facie* evidence of the due execution of a will; and the fact of sanity in the testator being affirmed by the subscribing witnesses, it is for the contesting parties setting up insanity to rebut.

NEW SUITS.

Wilson Ames v. John Clark and Albert Brinkerhoff. Assumpsit. Demand, $5,000, with attachment in aid. The sum stated to be actually due is $2,642.82.

Michael Cooney v. Thomas O'Connor and James Bowen. Case. Damages, $8,000.

Jason Osborn v. Lewis Benedict and Thomas N. Graham. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,000.

Hurd, Booth & Kreamer v. Luther H. Ainsworth. Assumpsit. Demand $1,000.

Same v. Same. Assumpsit. Demand, $500.

Nachmann Rosenthal v. John Krissler. Covenant. Damages, $2,000.

James Turner v. George W. Maxfield, Robert Lesch and James B. Sutherland. Bill to settle a controversy arising out of a copartnership for the manufacture of whiskey, which it is now sought to declare at an end. The appointment of a receiver is asked.

DIVORCE ASKED AFTER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY'S MARRIAGE.

Catharine Chapman v. Edward Chapman. Proceeding for divorce. It is stated in the bill that the parties intermarried in the State of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1844, and that they now have three children born of the marriage, two of whom are of age, the third lacking about a week of being also of age. It is alleged that in the year 1861 the parties moved to St. Louis, Mo., where they resided about a year, when the family came to Chicago, where they have since resided. It is charged that the defendant has been for two years habitually a drunkard, and that he has also been guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty, she being, because of the latter quality of his, compelled to leave him lest she should receive great bodily injury. The cruelty is dated back to the residence of the parties in St. Louis, it then assuming the shape of abusive and insulting language, that line of conduct being followed, in 1864, by his violently striking her. This he has repeatedly done, until, on the 14th inst., in a fit of rage, he struck her in the face three times and knocked her down.

SELLING A SALOON—AND A MAN.

Michael Burns v. James O'Neil and the Sheriff. Bill to enjoin the sale under execution of property of complainant. The complainant in this case states that O'Neil, defendant, represented himself to be the owner of the building No. 580 South Clark street, one story of which was used as a saloon, and that it was an eligible place for liquor trade, wherefore he proposed to complainant to lease it, upon the terms of $60 per month rental, defendant to stock the establishment on the payment of $300 cash and $300 deferred payment to be secured by mortgage. Acting under these representations complainant paid the cash sum of $300, and took a lease of the premises from the 1st day of June. He charges that on the 8th day of May, after the lease was executed, the parties were in a saloon on Clark street, the defendant standing treat, and then requesting his associate to meet him that afternoon at his brother's store, when he would take complainant to hear an interesting trial that was expected to be on during that day. The parties so met; they had some other drinks, and then complainant, being under the influence of liquor, was induced to sign a document, the contents of which he did not know, but which he was told was the promissory note he had agreed to give. It is claimed that defendant had no title to the premises and no right to lease them, his interest in them having expired on the day from which the lease ran, the owner refusing to re-lease, and he has since found that the document signed in the brother's store was a judgment note upon which judgment has been entered up and execution issued. The levy of this execution it is sought to stay.

Recorder's Court.

John L. Barron et als. v. ... for alleged wrongful conv... vanced for the purchase o... plaintiff, with $568.67 dama...

William Noble v. John Ki... for plaintiff, with $136.40 d...

Thomas Kelly v. Georg... Verdict for plaintiff, with ...

PAWNBROKERS' LAW, AND LA...

Ella Emerson v. Abraham ... Marks. This was an actio... against a firm of pawnbro... young married woman, wh... living with her husband, wh... cinnati, in September, 1868, ... some then present necessity ... able portion of a valuabl... of dresses, cloaks, &c. T... were at the time worth $460. ... vance of $60. Upon subseq... return of the goods, it was fo... able portion had been sold an... verted. The case presented ... tion. Some of the articles w... the means of plaintiff's husba... the property of plaintiff in ... suit was brought by the plain... the goods were described as ...

This interesting state of ... instruction in substance as fo... tiff was a married woman, an... hers, then, although she was l... separation from her husband, ... the common law or the act of ... for the protection of married w... arate property, was ... money of defendants and make ... repay, and if defendants loa... and she promised to repay the... ered the goods in pawn to secu... then, although the transacti... charge upon a property which ... might enforce, yet it is n... If, therefore, the defendan... good as such transacti... without notice to her or without ... a portion of the property and ... the remainder upon demand mad... a wrongful conversion.

Under this ruling the jury de... total claim, as they were also to... sum of the original advance, and ... property purchased with the b... found defendants guilty, and ass... at $273.

JUDGMENT.

John Eich v. John Heimburger; ...

NEW SUITS.

Henry W. Brown, etc., v. A... worth. Assumpsit. Demand, ...

CANADIAN RECIPROCI...

Sarah E. Hopkins v. Orville D. ... for divorce on the ground of adult... ant states that she was married ... the 12th day of October, 18... Canada, and that she lived with h... day of July, 1868, demeaning herse... dutiful wife should, until, owing to ... of good faith toward her, she wa... leave him. At this time he was liv... but he soon after went to make a ... York. Complainant states that she ... of Chicago, keeping boarders on R... she asks that the decree may awar... session of the furniture of this hous... tody of her two children.

NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

More Balloting with No Result.

The Commission for locating the ... sane Hospital met again at the Tre... at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning ... was resumed. From the twelfth to ... ballots the vote stood: Elgin, 4; Jolie...

No result being reached, and there ... parent hope of it, Dr. Patterson move... nite adjournment, the Commissioners ... ble at the call of the President. Mr. ... sented to this, and thought it was n... judicious to adjourn so soon without ... tion. Considerable skirmishing ensu... question.

After discussion balloting was resu... ing as follows: sixteenth vote—Elgin, ... Princeton, 1. The seventeenth vote st... 3; Elgin, 4; Dixon and Princeton, each ...

A motion to rest a while was lost ... eighteenth ballot was cast, with no ch... 11:10, after the eighteenth ballot, the ... sioners took a recess of fifteen minutes.

The commission reassembled, and the ... was resumed, the nineteenth ballot ... Elgin, 4; Joliet, 4; Dixon, 1; tw... same; twenty-first, same.

A motion to adjourn until afternoon ... and the twenty-second, twenty-third, ... fourth and twenty-fifth ballots we... with no change in the result.

It was then moved to adjourn until ... and the motion prevailed.

At 2 p. m. the commission assembled. ... ty-sixth ballot was taken and resulted: ... Joliet, 4; Dixon, 1. The twenty-seven... gave: Elgin, 4; Joliet, 3, and Dixon, 2. ... mission then took a recess until 4 o'clo... they again reassembled and took two ... lots, with the same result. They then a... until 9 o'clock this morning, when it i... probable that they will come to an agreem...

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for June 18, 1869, reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, ... dolph street, correspondent to the Smith... Institute. The small letters are the init... the words "veering," "gentle," "high," ... "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow."

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	
Night Pre'ng			66 deg. F.	
7 a. m.	29.18	S. W. g. v.	72	
2 p. m.	29.19	N. E. g. v.	71	
7 p. m.	29.23	N. E. g. m. a.	67	

THE POLICE COURTS.

MADISON STREET COURT.

THREE NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS, named De... Hall, John Kelly and Patrick Murray, were a... ed on Thursday night on suspicion of havin... designs upon the houses of the residents o... West Division. On being searched in the sta... a number of articles not generally carried ... one's clothes were found upon their persons. ... morning report reached the police that the e... lishments of Patrick Rogers, Nos. 149 and ... North Halsted street, and S. Maison, No. 138 W... Lake street, had been entered on the night ... vious. The sufferers were invited to the sta... and there identified their lost property in ... articles found on the persons of the parties n... tioned. Justice Salisbury held each of them ... bail of $1,000 yesterday.

—MICHAEL MULHOLLAND, his wife Ann, John D... ohue and Michael Fury were arraigned for hav... between $5,000 and $10,000 worth of goods in th... possession, for which they are unable to pr... legal ownership. The descent upon their "fenc... at No. 39 Sampson street, by Sergeant Craney, w... mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. The ... amination was continued for ten days, and in t... meantime the three men will go to jail for t... want of $2,000 bail. Ann was held in $500.

—AMONG the somewhat scattered ranks of t... West Division vagrant squad, Ed. Gallaghe... James Burns and Michael Carroll have maintaine... a position of high standing. They were weighe... in accordance, and on presentation before H... Honor, assessed each $50 to assist in running th... city government.

—JOHN KENNEDY and William Hanley havin... been disorderly to a degree when hair and teet... were at a discount, was each fined $50.

ARMORY COURT.

HERMAN KNOCK and Arnold Peecher, a pair o... wild looking German boys, were brought befor... Justice Sturtevant, at the Armory, yesterday, ... charged with the theft of a gold watch and $735 in ... money, the property of G. C. McCord, of Bond ... County. The robbery was committed at the International Hotel, New York, where the young men ... were employed as waiters. They went to Philadelphia where they spent about $600, and from ... that city they came to Chicago to dispose of the ... balance. They were arrested by Detective Ellis, ... who recovered the watch and $100 of the stolen ... money. The accused parties plead guilty, and ... were committed for trial under bail of $1,000 each.

To California.

The attention of parties intending to cross the continent, is called to the advertisement on the first page of to-day's TRIBUNE, of the Chicago ...
... Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The advertisement contains valuable information regarding the time of arrival and departure of trains at the prominent points along the route.

THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Closing Exercises—Administration of the Holy Sacrament—Addresses.

The concluding services of the Episcopal Evangelical Conference were held at 11 a. m., yesterday, in Christ Church, of which Rev. Mr. Cheney is the rector. The exercises were begun by the singing of the hymn,

"With one consent let all the earth,"

and after prayer,

"Blest be the tie that binds,"

was sung.

The officiating clergymen were Rev. Mr. Cowgill, of Kentucky; Rev. Mason Gallagher, of New Jersey, and Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Philadelphia. Each of them delivered short addresses.

Rev. Mr. Cowgill referred to the harmonious session of the conference. He would have felt greatly disappointed if they had not closed with the administration of the Holy Communion. He hoped that each member would have the faith of the saints in the work in which they were engaged.

Rev. Mr. Mason Gallagher, said they had requested the prayers of the Fulton street, New York, prayer meeting, and he believed the prayers of that body were heard by God, who blessed the conference with harmonious and unanimous action. He believed a fire had been kindled that would not go out during all time.

Rev. Mr. Appleton made a feeling address, referring to the sadness and solemnity of the occasion. It was solemn from its associations, and sad because they were about to part, perhaps never to meet on this side of the grave. They may be subjected to persecutions, but the worst that can befall them will bear no comparison to the glory which will be the reward of the faithful hereafter. He cordially invited all who believed in Jesus, no matter by what name they went, to partake of His body and blood.

The communion service was then proceeded with, the aforementioned clergymen officiating. During the service the hymn beginning

"To Jesus, our exalted Lord,"

was sung. Several clergymen of dissenting denominations partook of the communion.

The actual number of delegates from abroad present at the conference was 57, and not 30 only, as previously stated.

MILITARY NEWS.

Items from Lieutenant General Sheridan's Headquarters.

Among the army casualties reported for last week, is the murder of Major Joseph G. Crane, at Jackson, Miss., June 8.

The officers unassigned to regiments, in the recent consolidation of infantry, are to be borne on all post and department returns, under the head of unattached officers of infantry.

Captain Mullins, Fifth United States Infantry, has been discharged from the service for getting drunk.

By order of General Sherman, private Jabez H. Bradbury, Company D, Twenty-seventh Infantry, has been discharged for "habitual drunkenness," and private Augustus Cavanagh, Company K, Seventh United States Infantry, "on account of utter worthlessness."

CUBA.

Lawlessness of the Volunteers—Dulce's Sons in the Patriot Army—Enlistment Rendezvous Broken Up in Richmond—Departure of a Supposed Filibustering Expedition from Boston.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Private advices from Havana give an appalling account of the lawlessness of the volunteers. Murders are of frequent occurrence, of which the victims are generally Cuban patriots or Spanish soldiers, and, with rare exceptions, no attempts are made to punish the perpetrators of the crimes. Houses have been burned in the suburbs of the city, and the inmates shot as they attempted to escape from the flames. The resignation of Captain General Dulce has not had the pacific effect represented by the cable despatches, but, on the contrary, the condition of affairs has grown worse. He was charged with entertaining sympathy for the patriots, proof of which was offered in the fact that his two stepsons were in the Cuban army, and that his wife was an avowed revolutionist. The officers of the volunteers are compelled to obey the dictates of their subordinates. Jose Partagas, the manufacturer of the well-known Partagas cigar, is Captain of one of the volunteer companies, and has been compelled to pay the men composing it large sums of money to keep them from committing outrages on some of his friends, who are supposed to sympathize with the rebels.

RICHMOND, June 18.—United States Marshal Parker this morning made a descent on an alleged Cuban recruiting rendezvous, and arrested Wm. H. Harrison, the leading man. Harrison had plenty of funds in bank and promptly gave bail in $1,000. It is stated that about thirty men were recruited yesterday. The men are promised $500 bounty in New York.

BOSTON, June 18.—Information was lodged with the United States Attorney that the schooner Lahave was laden with great guns, shell and other ammunition bound for the West Indies, and the informers wished her libelled, but United States Attorney Hillard, after a personal inspection of the vessel, refused to detain her, as her proceedings were not in violation of law.

The Custom House authorities state that the clearance and departure of the steamer Delphine were strictly legal, and no ground for her detention existed. There seems, however, little doubt of her warlike character.

HAVANA, June 18.—The United States steamer Nipsic remains at Cienfuegos. All well.

The arrest of the Cuban Junta in New York causes intense excitement here. The action of the American Government is praised by the Havana press.

Sugar easier and dull; No. 12 quoted at 8⅞@8⅞ reals.

NASHVILLE.

Municipal Reform Movement in Nashville—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, June 18.

Messrs. Bass, Smith and Garrett, the three gentlemen named by such citizens of Nashville as are dissatisfied with the present management of city affairs, were to-day elected into the city council, and will now have an opportunity to try their hands at raising money for the corporation. Mr. Bass will be Chairman of the Financial Committee. In order to make the vacancy for Mr. Bass, one of the best citizens of Nashville, I mean Mr. Shankland, resigned. The meeting of the City Council to-day was a very interesting one, and satisfactory to all parties.

The new Stokes paper will appear here on Monday.

The canvass thus far is being conducted with an absence of bitterness and a show of candor and argument, rarely ever before paralleled in Tennessee. In Nashville no meetings have yet been held upon either side.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, June 18.

United States 5-20 bonds, 80¾.

LONDON, June 18—Evening.

Consols, for money, 93⅛; on account, 93¼; 5-20 bonds, 80¾; do at Frankfort, 86½; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 27½.

FRANKFORT, June 18—Evening.

5-20 bonds closed firmer, at 86¾.

PARIS, June 18—Evening.

Bourse steady; rentes 7if 45c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 21s 6d. Red wheat, 9s 7d. White wheat, 9s 7d. Corn, 27s 6d for new; 28s 6d for old. Pork, 99s.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—1:30 p. m.

Flour, 22s. Red wheat, 9s 8d. White wheat, 9s 8d. Lard, 72s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—Evening.

Cotton market firmer; middling uplands, 12¼@12⅜d on spot; afloat, 12⅛@12¼d; New Orleans, 12½@12⅝d. Sales, 15,000 bales; sales for the week, 86,000 bales, including 15,000 bales for export and 13,000 bales to speculators. Stock, 438,000 bales, including 220,000 bales American. Amount known at sea, 545,000 bales, including 286,000 bales from the United States. Advices from Manchester report an advance of a farthing demanded on yarns and fabrics, which buyers refuse to pay. California white wheat, 9s 8d; red Western, 8s 6d. Flour, 22s. Corn—Mixed, 27s 6d; new, 28s 6d. Old oats, 3s 4d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d. Pork, 99s. Beef, 90s. Lard, 72s. Cheese, 75s. Bacon, 62s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 1s 7d¾.

LONDON, June 18.

Tallow, 44s 3d. Sperm oil, 9s. Sugar, 40s on spot; easier afloat. Whale oil, 35s. Rounds, 10s. Linseed oil, 31s; Calcutta linseed, 62s 6d.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 46½ francs; dull.

HAVRE, June 18.

Cotton, 148½ francs on spot.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrivals to-day: 1,779 cattle, 4,680 sheep and 1,180 hogs. Beeves foot up 6,370 for the week, and have nearly all been sold. Prices are scarcely as good as on Wednesday, though there is very little difference, few of the best bringing 16c, with the poorest at 12c. A drove of 231 Illinois stall fed, 8 cwt, brought 13¾c, being fat; 56, 7½ cwt, Illinois steers went at 13@13½c. A car of thin, little 5 cwt cattle at 12c, with 66 Missouri, 7 cwt at 14½@15c. Weather hot and the market slow.

Sheep mostly thin, and hard to sell; prices rather working down. We quote: 4½c for a car of thin, 7¼ lbs, to choice sheep up to 7½c for a few selected Indiana fat sheep of 98 lbs. So few fat sheep are sent in that those arriving bring high prices; fair 78 lbs brought ... with 72 lbs stock at 8@c, and ... car of 97 lbs at 8½c. Lambs are lower, viz., 10@11½c. A few have been received from Indiana, 63 lbs, which sold for 11c; some 55 lbs Jersey lambs brought 11½c. Hogs—Less firm; the only sales of live were: 2 cars Illinois, 233 lbs, at 10½c; 1 car, 200 lbs, at 10½c, and 1 car, 212 lbs, at 10½c. Dressed, 13c. About 2,000 came to yesterday.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.—Crude petroleum market extremely quiet and weak; sale of 2,000 brls, seller sixty days, 14c; for spot or seller June, 14c is offered, but no sellers; seller August to December offered 14c; no buyers. Refined quiet and weak for early deliveries, but firm for futures. Sales 3,500 brls, June, at 32½c. We quote: July, 32¾c bid, with plenty of sellers at 33c; September to December, 33¾c. Shipments Eastward yesterday, 1,312 brls refined.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Receipts—flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, ... bu; corn, 163,000 bu; oats, 49,000 bu. Shipments—wheat, 145,000 bu; corn 70,000 bu. Freights—Wheat 14c, corn 12c, oats 8c to New York. Flour firm but very dull. Wheat firm; sales, 7,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at $1.37½; 9,000 bu do at $1.38; 3,500 bu Racine and No. 2 Chicago ... and 290,000 bu No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $1.29; ... bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.30@1.30, and 15,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.30, closing firm at full ...; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1.33. Corn steady; 16,000 bu by sample at 78@80c; 13,000 bu warm at 72c; 6,000 bu Western at 67c. Oats ... at 65@68c, closing quiet. Oats ... Provisions—Pork and lard dull and unchanged. Highwines—97@98c asked; no buyers.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and steady. Wheat firm at the advance; sales ... amber Michigan at $1.45; No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.40; sales 1 No. 1 Milwaukee ... bu at $1.39. Corn ... sales 1,500 bu No. 1 at 83c. Oats quiet; sales 1,100 bu at 82c.

IMPORTS—100 brls flour, 5,000 bu wheat, 4,000 bu ...

... EXPORTS—138 brls flour, 22,500 bu wheat, 3,500 ...

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—COTTON—Receipts to-day, ...; for the week, 1,932 bales. Exports for the week to Great Britain, 1,212 bales; to the Continent, ...; coastwise, 3,483 bales; stock, 30,251 bales; sales the week, 4,850 bales; to-day, 100 bales; middling nominal at 31@32c.

... sterling, 50¾; New York sight exchange, ...

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine and XX, $6.25@6.70. Corn—White, $1.00. Oats, 71@72c. Bran, ...

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $35.00. Bacon—Shoulders, ...; clear rib sides, 18½c; clear sides, 19c. Lard—... keg, 21c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Common, 9¾@10½c; prime, 13@ ... Molasses nominal.

WHISKY—...

A Woman Convicted of Murder Refused a New Trial.

..., June 18.—The Court has refused a new trial in the case of Mrs. Nancy B. Madden, convicted of the murder of her son-in-law, Obadiah ... Stanton, in July last, and sentenced her to be hanged.

Matrimonial.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Miss Minnie Warren was married at West Haven, Conn., to Commodore Nutt.

Vice President Colfax.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Vice President Colfax left this morning for Pittsfield, Mass., and will visit Springfield and Hartford.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep the bowels in good condition, and no one need fear the dysentery or diarrhoea. To do this, take Doctor Seth Arnold's Balsam. It has saved and prolonged more lives than any other medicine in the country, and thousands testify to its virtues.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

A Thousand Ladies have been painted from head to foot with Wolcott's Pain Paint, at Dr. Wolcott's office, 134 South Clark street, Chicago.

Old newspapers, in good order—not torn or mutilated—for sale at TRIBUNE office at 75 cents per 100.

AUCTION SALES.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS

ON THE

WEST SIDE.

400 LOTS,

Fronting on Milwaukee-av., Pierce, Henshaw, Robey, Hoyne, Greenwich and Churchill-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

On Monday, June 21, at 2 o'clock p. m.

SALE ON THE GROUNDS.

These Lots are located in Pierce's Addition to Chicago, in the S. W. ¼ of Section 31, Town 40, Range 14 east.

Blocks 8, 10, 17, 18 and 26 will be sold by the block, if desired.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

The title is in Asahel Pierce, direct from the Canal Trustees to him, and is perfect.

The property is free of encumbrance. Full warrantee deeds given.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest at 8 per cent. DEPOSITS will be required on each lot at time of sale.

Conveyances to the sale will leave the office of A. & L. S. PIERCE, No. 127 Dearborn-st., at 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of sale.

For further particulars see A. & L. S. PIERCE, No. 127 Dearborn-st., or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CONTINUED SALE

OF

M. D. Gale's Magnificent Collection

OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION AT

No. 132 South Clark-st.,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

By. Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

On Tuesday, June 22d, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2½ o'clock p. m.

BY H. ALEXANDER & SONS.

410 WARREN-AV.,

Second door west of Western-av.

On SATURDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell the entire

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of the above premises, consisting of Chamber Sets, oak and walnut; Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Stewart Cook Stove (nearly new and in complete order); Brilliant Base-Burner, Hair Cloth Tete-a-tete, Rockers and Chairs.

H. ALEXANDER & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY E. A. JESSEL & CO.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

At 9½ o'clock, SATURDAY, June 19, at 161 South Clark-st., without reserve.

E. A. JESSEL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. B. FITCH.

AUCTION.

The splendid stock and fixtures of an elegant Boarding House, No. 166 East Madison-st., on

Saturday, June 19, at 10 A. M.

Consignments of Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts; Carpets of all kinds, Stoves, and in fact all goods necessary to keep a first-class Boarding House.

J. B. FITCH, Auctioneer, 56 and 58 Wells-st.

By J. S. CHAMBERS & CO.

Extensive Pawnbroker's Sale

At Lipman's Loan Office,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 21 and 22, at 9½ a. m., and 7 p. m.

Goods now open for examination.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

12 SOUTH CLINTON-ST., NEAR RANDOLPH—Furnished room to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, in private family.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives can be accommodated with board and a suite of rooms each. Gas, bath, hot and cold water.

41 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., ONE DOOR from Washington—Board and furnished room for two gentlemen; house with all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from the river.

57 PINE-ST., CORNER OF OHIO, NEAR THE lake shore—Large front rooms, single and double, furnished or unfurnished, with closets and bath-room—and board at very reasonable rates. References required.

71 MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board.

84 ADAMS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with rooms and board. Also a few with day board.

112 EAST ADAMS-ST.—ONE FURNISHED and one unfurnished room for families, and room for single gents, with board. Bath with family room.

157 FOURTH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, large and airy, suitable for gentlemen and wives, single gentlemen and young ladies, ten minutes' walk from Post Office. Gas and bath room. Terms reasonable.

225 INDIANA-ST.—ONLY FIVE MINUTES' walk from Lake-st., a nicely furnished large room for gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen. With good board; also, accommodations for a few day boarders. References exchanged.

284 ILLINOIS-ST., COR. RUSH—A FEW first-class boarders can be accommodated with large and newly-furnished rooms. Also, a few day boarders. House recently changed hands.

287 ILLINOIS-ST.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, with first class board. Rooms are on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished. Also, day boarders can be accommodated.

300 AND 302 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARlor for family, and single rooms for gentlemen. Also, first-class day board.

321 CHICAGO-AV.—LARGE, COMMODIous rooms for gentlemen and wives. Also single rooms, with first-class board. House all modern improvements. Two blocks east of Clark-st cars.

341 WABASH-AV.—FINELY FURNISHED large parlor, suitable for three or four gentlemen. Marble front. Best reference required. Also, accommodations for one gentleman with another.

364 OHIO-ST.—A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION near the lake shore. Rooms furnished and unfurnished, with board at very reasonable rates. References required.

462 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Two unfurnished and two furnished, or one suite of front rooms, with good board. Best locality in the city. Terms reasonable.

508 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, well furnished, suitable for gent and wife; also, one single room for two gentlemen. Private family. References exchanged.

547 FULTON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms in private family for two gentlemen and wives; a few single gentlemen can be accommodated at reasonable rates, with board.

828 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD furnished front room, with alcove clothes press, &c., suitable for gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Will rent reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON WABASH-AV. WOULD rent, with board, one beautiful suite of rooms, unfurnished, except with carpets, which are on the floors. Rooms would be rented together or separate at very low prices. Parties wanting nice rooms and good living can address A S R, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and lady, or ladies, with or without board. 289 East Randolph-st., Room 8.

MAISON DOREE, CORNER MONROE-ST. AND Wabash-av.—First-class day board, $9 per week.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OR small house in a good location, on the West Side, to a prompt paying tenant. Rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address E H H, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY NUMBER OF houses, stores or offices, for which good tenants will be obtained. Property owners and others having either cannot do better than to leave their lists at D. S. WEAVER'S, House Renting and Real Estate Office, 166 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a first-class railroad eating house, or hotel and eating house combined, would buy the furniture if desired. Address with particulars, H. WOOD, Post Office Box 981, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE COOK STOVE. must be in good order, have water back, and warranted a first-rate baker. Will be carefully used. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, MRS. BROWN, 722 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED room on the North or South Sides, rent not to exceed $6 or $8 per month; also a young lady to share the same. The best of references required. Or would give the use of household furniture for a young lady's board. Address BOARD, 247 Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT LITTLE COTtage, 5 or 6 rooms; respectable neighborhood; convenient to business, on Wabash-av. Rent must be low. Address, stating terms and location, F T L, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country would like to correspond with some young lady, with a view to acquaintance. Address GEORGE JONES, Tribune office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

BRIGNOLI.

The Italian Opera Troupe,

Which has for the past ten weeks met with such unequalled success throughout the South and West, will give, in Chicago, a

GRAND MATINEE

AND

Positively Last Performance,

Saturday Afternoon, June 19, at 2 o'clock.

ENTIRELY NEW AND CLASSICAL PROGRAMME

1st PART—Concert.

2d PART—First Act of LUCIA, in full costume.

3d PART—Terzetto from CRISPINO.

4th PART—The fourth act of the popular Opera LA FAVORITA, in which SIG. BRIGNOLI sings the exquisite romance "Spirto Gentil."

Principal Characters by Mlle. DURAND, Sig. BRIGNOLI, PETRILLI, SARTI, LOCATELLI.

Admission $1, to all parts of house. Doors open at 1:15 p. m.; commences at 2 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAFFIT & BARTHOLOMEW

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Great Pantomime Troupe,

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Coutillier's 30 Feet Somersault,

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Mlle. Rosetta's Leap for Life,

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Levantene Brothers' Great Feats,

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

☞ Remember the Matinee. Doors open at 1½. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Jeannette and Jeannot and Nicodemus,

MATINEE AND NIGHT.

MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE NEXT WEEK.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO.....................Managers.

MATINEE AT 2:30 THIS P. M.

TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Grand Spectacular Burlesque and Pantomime,

40 THIEVES 40

Admission to Matinee, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No extra charge for securing seats before 1:15. Prices at night as usual.

Startling New Features Next Monday. Novel and Original Effects and numerous Entirely New Tricks, involving nearly a Complete Reconstruction of the Pantomime.

Look out for the CLOWN'S DREAM. Irresistibly Comical. A Really New Sensation.

WOOD'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.

J. Z. LITTLE.............................MANAGER.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW SENSATION.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 18,

TIME AND TIDE,

A TALE OF THE THAMES.

Beautiful scenery, startling tableaux, wonderful effects.

To conclude with the favorite farce of

BETTY MARTIN.

Saturday afternoon—Grand Matinee.

In Rehearsal—The great drama, THE SEA OF ICE.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Sole Lessee and Manager

This Saturday, at 2½ o'clock, and evening at 8, the Thrilling Drama, with its Beautiful Tableaux, The

Ticket-of-Leave Man's Wife, or Six Years After.

Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN as ROBERT BRIERLY.

The Entire Company in the Cast.

THE REGATTA!

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE!

In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by a literary gentleman of Chicago. Scene—Ireland in 1868.

WABASH-AV. RINK.

To-night, Benefit of

MR. A. H. ASHLEY.

Second Peace Jubilee Masquerade.

Miss JENNIE DURKEE will ride the Velocipede on the Tight-rope.

The great bill of the season. See programme for particulars. Admission, 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD HOTEL BUSINESS, IN COMPLETE order, for sale; also a good saloon, now doing a good business, will be sold low for cash. Also, a good blacksmith's shop, old established, in Rock Island; a blacksmith and wagon shop, 20 miles from the city. HUNTER & WOOD, 92 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED desires to sell his book and periodical store, located at Valparaiso, Ind. For terms and full particulars address M. A. SALISBURY, Valparaiso, Ind.

DRY GOODS STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE, in one of the best locations, for sale. Address 238 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE Mill for city property or well located lands. The Star Mills, Madison, Ind., is offered for sale or exchange, as above, on favorable terms. It has six run of stones, is in good running order, is favorably located for drawing supplies of wheat from the finest wheat region of Indiana and Kentucky, where wheat is generally purchased at 3 cents per bushel, and cooperage at 5 cents per barrel below Louisville quotations; and Madison is in every respect one of the most favorable locations for manufacturing on the Ohio River. The flour of this mill has a reputation in Louisville and in several of the New England markets second to none manufactured in the West. For terms and other particulars, apply to BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD, Louisville, Kentucky.

P. S.—If the Mill is not sold by the 15th of July, applications for renting the same will be considered.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND shoes. For sale, also a good established repairing business. Inquire at 238 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—ALCOHOL WORKS IN EXCELlent order, in centre of the city. Capacity, 100 barrels daily. All complete and in good running order. Terms reasonable. Will trade for first-class city real estate. TUCKER & RICHIE, 3 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER'S SHOP, CHEAP, WITH stock and fixtures, at 126 East Twelfth-st. Doing a good business. Location good.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM parlors, doing a good business. Owner going to Europe. Apply at 560 State-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A small packing house, or half interest, situate in one of the best locations in Chicago. Sold cheap if applied for within a few days. Address PACKER, Tribune office.

FINE FEED MILL, IN CITY, MAKING FROM $600 to $1,000 per month clear, for sale. Well established business, central location, at $9,000. This is the best bargain we have offered this year. G. DANFORD & CO., 76 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW BRICK STEAM flouring mill, very cheap. Has four run of stone. Everything complete for first class merchant work. Good wheat country, &c. &c. For particulars, address MORGAN, BRO. & CO., 162 and 168 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GRIST AND FLOURING MILL of three run of stone in a good wheat growing country in Wisconsin, near the railroads. Address MILL, P. O. Box 1041, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED GROCERY. Business established on a sure basis. Stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, at cost. The owner is going into other business, and will sell at cost. For particulars, inquire at 51 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACKSMITH SHOP AND tools at Gilman, Ill., the crossing of the Illinois Central and Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroads. Fine trade established. Good location. Terms easy and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 126, ...

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE, SITUATED IN the best grain-growing portion of the State, seventy-five miles from Chicago. House 40 feet square, with two good elevators, run by horse power. Everything new and in perfect order. Will sell at $1,500 less than cost. Apply to L. N. ASH & CO., 6 Methodist Church Block.

GROCERY STORE AND SALOON FOR SALE for $450. Will trade for a cottage. For particulars inquire at 16 Bunker-st., West Side, up stairs, in front.

HARDWARE BUSINESS WANTED TO BUY, either the whole or half interest in a good retail hardware store, worth from $2,000 to $10,000, either in Chicago or within one hundred miles of it. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

ICE CREAM—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE of the best ice cream depots in the city, at a great bargain. Help and some money wanted. Call at 106 Madison-st., Room 1.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A LADIES' FURnishing goods store, millinery and dressmaking shop, now doing a good business, 320 West Madison-st., for sale. Will sell fixtures at 50c on the $1. Call before 9 o'clock a. m. or after 6 p. m. Will sell stock, if wanted, at 75c on the $1. Reason for selling, going to move.

LEASE AND FIXTURES, WITH STOCK OF new jewelry, bought since 1st of May, for sale, or exchange for city property. Good stand and cheap rent, on Clark-st. Inquire of W. M. BENTON, 125 Dearborn-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—NEWS DEPOT for sale, with complete assortment of toys, stationery, candies, notions, &c., with lease, at a bargain. Must be sold immediately. Proprietor going East. No. 520½ State-st.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A LEGITImate business can be obtained at 129 Dearborn-st. From one to three hundred dollars will secure a business in any of the Western States, which will pay from $10 to $20 per day. Call and examine for yourselves. HOWARD TILDEN, first floor.

SPLENDID FLOURING MILL, NEARLY NEW, for sale. Good water-power, and large new dwelling and 16 acres of land. Size of mill, 36x46, with all modern improvements. Situated 120 miles from Chicago, and 1½ miles from depot. A small payment, and balance on time. Address SHARPNACK & McDONALD, Tiskilwa, Ill.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE with all fixtures, stock, &c., doing a good business. Inquire at 51 South Franklin-st.

SALOON, 723 WEST MADISON-ST., FOR SALE, consisting of three first-class billiard tables, bar-room, card-room, Jennie Lind table-room, kitchen, bedroom and store-room, all fitted up in first-class order and doing a good business.

TILDEN'S NOVELTY CHURN DASH—IN reply to R. W. CHAPPELL'S advertisement, No. 97 South Halsted-st., offering to sell a county right for an Atmospheric Churn Dash bought of Howard Tilden in 1865, will say, to protect all who might otherwise be misled, that it is not the Novelty Churn Dash patented by myself, which I am now selling; but it is an old patent of WILLIAM HAMILTON'S, bearing date March 12, 1861, which has proved to be a failure. Having on hand a large number of counties unsold on Hamilton's old Patent Churn Dash, like the one Mr. Chappell now advertises, I will sell all of said counties to him for five dollars per county, or to any one else for one-half the price.

N. B.—The Novelty Churn Dash, which I am now selling, has been approved of by the Farmers' Club of New York City, and by the *Scientific American* and the *American Artisan*, and hundreds of others who have purchased rights. Call one and all at 129 Dearborn-st. and see the Novelty Dash, costing only fifty cents and selling readily for $2.50. County rights for sale on reasonable terms.

HOWARD TILDEN.

THE WELL KNOWN BILLIARD ROOM LOCAted at Nos. 16 and 18 North Clark-st., corner of North Water-st., known as the Hamilton Block—doing a large billiard and bar business—for sale. Reasons—The owner not being in good health, wishes to dispose of same on reasonable terms. This is one of the finest locations on the North Side, near to Clark-st. bridge. A good chance for an investment.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A DARK BROWN MARE, WHITE FOREhead, white on hind leg and fetlock. Finder will receive $25 reward by returning her to 173 Forquer-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A GRAY PARROT. Finder will leave it at corner Clinton and Twelfth-sts. and receive above reward. MR. DOIG.

LOST—TWO BOYS STRAYED FROM THEIR homes in Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio: John Cameron, 14 years, slender built, light brown hair, large blue eyes and freckled face; Harry Cameron, age 9 years, light hair, blue eyes and freckled face. Any information left at this office or the Young Men's Christian Association will be gratefully received.

FOUND—OWNER IS WANTED FOR 250 COILS rope, marked "L. O. & F." GIBSON, CHASE & CO., 80 Market-st., Chicago.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$25 REWARD—ON Wednesday, 9th inst., a small bay mare, trim built, and about 14 hands high. The above reward will be paid for her return. PHILIP MYERS, 124 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY WARREN, KENNEY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 144 Madison-st. Office, No. 3, Stone's Block.

160 feet on Wabash-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.

25 feet on Michigan-av., corner Fifty sixth-st.

25 feet on Michigan-av., near Fifty-eighth-st.

20 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

100 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.

25 feet on Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

... on Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.

We have some very excellent property in the beautiful suburb known as Ravenswood. There is nothing surer or better for an investment than this property. Now is the time to buy, as the prices will all be raised on this property the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE COTTAGE OF SIX rooms and lot 25x125 on Ruble-st., $2,600.

A new cottage of 6 rooms, and lot 25x125 on Oakley-st., near Fulton, $2,000.

A cottage of 5 rooms on leased ground at $36 per year, for 5 years, on Gold-st., $400.

A 2-story house of 9 rooms, with water and gas, on West Monroe-st. Rented for $40 per month. Lease 3 years at $100 per year, $5,000.

RICHARD KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 181 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY LOTS OR houses on leased lots.

80 acres fine land in Muscatine County, Iowa.

80 acres land (part timber) in Jasper County, Iowa.

4 lots in the village of Monroe, Wis.

1 lot 25x125 on Kinzie-st., near Hoyne, city.

16 lots, Allen's Subdivision, Hyde Park.

1 lot 25x125 on North Halsted-st.

RICHARD KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 181 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT ON THE N. E. COR. Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., 103x125 feet to alley. This property is enclosed, has shade trees set out on both streets; taxes and street assessments have all been paid. Title unquestionable. We will sell this property in mass at a low price and on favorable terms, or we will sell it in small lots to suit purchasers, if so desired. This is one of the very choicest pieces of South Side property in market, and ought to command an immediate sale at higher prices than we are asking for it. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—26x110 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Congress-st., at a bargain. The great Inter-Oceanic hotel (with a capital of two millions) is to be built upon the north corner of Michigan and Congress-sts., and will, of course, add immensely to the value of this property. To any one seeking a safe central investment, this is one of the very best opportunities that can be found. Title perfect. Terms liberal. Only offered for a few days. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT 141 LASALLE-ST.—150 FEET IN Block 9, Hyde Park, just north of Fifty-first-st., at $10 per foot.

50 feet in Childs' Subdivision, Hyde Park, fronting on two streets, at the low price of $45 per foot.

31 feet on Indiana-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st., at the low price of $75 per foot, if taken at once.

3 feet on Forest-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st. Cheap.

5 acres, at less than market value, on Milwaukee-av., fronting the proposed Boulevard.

Also, choice acre property fronting the South Side Park.

FOR SALE—77 9-10x175 FEET TO ALLEY, ON THE s. w. cor. Michigan-av. and Harrison-st. Only $700 per foot. Beyond all doubt, will bring $1,000 per foot within one year from this day. It is the only full depth lot on Michigan-av. north of Twelfth-st. now in market, and will be so ... for any one who buys it. Terms remarkably easy. This beyond question. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON MICHIGAN-AV., for $775; on Wabash-av., $900; near Archer road, $136 each. Easy terms. These lots are sure to double in value in one year. E. C. BLAISDELL, 117 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH OF city limits. I wish to sell 10 lots on Indiana-av., east front, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh (Mason) sts. This is the first time this property has ever been offered for sale, and is very desirable. Price only $60 per foot. Copy of abstract furnished each purchaser. Apply to the owner, GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Clark-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS—SIX PER CENT—Good lots on Twenty-third, Alexander, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-fifth, Kossuth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Buddan, Arnold, Stewart-av., Butterfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace and Wentworth-av. Prices low. Title perfect. A small payment down. Five years. Six per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NICE CORNER PROPERTY ON the southeast corner of Morgan and Gurley-sts. The improvements are worth $4,000. Is renting for $54 per month. It will sell for $8,000; lot 25x90 feet. Terms, $2,500 cash, balance, 1st January, 1870. Inquire at 200 South Clark-st., of ROGER PLANT, for a few days.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN NORTH DIvision, near horse cars; house one year old, also the furniture of the house, all new, at a great bargain if taken in a few days. Inquire of WEST & AUSTIN, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INDIANA-AV LOT, 75x175 on the southwest corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., (Douglas place) at a great bargain. This is property, which, lying on the great thoroughfare to the South Side Park, cannot fail to rise rapidly in value, and, therefore, must prove a very profitable investment for any one who buys it. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOCK ON THE SOUTH east corner of State and Forty sixth-sts, having 184 feet front on State-st., and 264 feet front on Wabash-av., at a very great bargain if taken within three days. This is a sure chance, for any one with sufficient means, to make from $10,000 to $20,000 in a few months. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$3,300 WILL BUY A SPLENDID new east front house and lot on Prairie-av., No. 1482. Brick basement, nine rooms, water, gas, and all conveniences. Title perfect and terms easy.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUSINESS LOT ON Chicago-av., 25x125, south front. Inquire at 41 and 43 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ OF Sec. 12; 8 acres fronting on Lake-st., near Sec. 11, 39, 13; 10 acres fronting Western-av., ... sie-st.; 80 acres E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, 40, 13. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 25x125 feet on Third-av., near Van Buren-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 20x100, ON Ontario-st., near Clark, at a decided bargain for a few days. Also, some good farming lands in Iowa to exchange for city property. BASH & K..., ... Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TWO-STORY ... house of 14 rooms, stone foundation, all modern improvements; furnace, and lot 28x200 feet, on ... First-st., near Kankakee-av., one of the most desirable places in the South Division. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN TOWN OF JEFFERSON, only $125 each; lot on Hoyne, near Harrison, $500; on Twenty-second, near Halsted-st., $1,... ...ton-st., $800. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 108 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$45 PER FOOT, 25x125 TO alley, a beautiful lot on the West Side, centrally located, near horse cars. Pleasant neighborhood. A small cash payment, balance long time. Title perfect. This is very cheap. Address SELLER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN the market. 19 lots on State, Butterfield, and ... sidests, near car shops, at $15 a foot. This ... offered 50 per cent below market price. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—75x150 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Clinton-st., near Jackson-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, room 4, Metropolitan block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TYLER, LOOMIS, HOYNE, Madison, Warren and Washington-sts. Also, ... cottages and lot on Tyler-st.—$2,500. CLAFLIN BROS. & WHITNEY, 162 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR MAGNIFICENT ... Kenwood, near Judd's, covered with oak—$2,... 89x135, Vernon-av., near Douglas-place—$75. 25x125, Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st., east front ... 25x125, Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st., east front—$... 25x166, State-st., near Thirty-first-st.—$100. Hyde Park, 4 beautiful lots near depot—$2,... WING, TAYLOR & CO., 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LAKE FRONT LOTS between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. Can be had at a bargain. On Calumet-av. Apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—100x125 N W COR. OF JACKSON AND Winchester-sts.; 60x125 s. w. cor. of Warren-av. and Leavitt-st.; 124x125, Madison-st., near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—SPLENDID HOUSE and 6 acres of land in the village of Waukegan. House is two stories, with 15 rooms, closets, water, and everything complete; 300 fruit trees on hand; soil excellent. Will trade for stock of goods, or cash on long time.

Also, two-story house on Lincoln-av.

Also, vacant lots, cheap, in Hyde Park.

Also, a magnificent residence, corner of Twenty third-st. and Prairie-av.

PITTAR & WALKER, City Surveyors and Real Estate Agents, 127½ Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF BUSHNELL, BRICK block of three store rooms, 50 feet front, 85 feet deep, two stories above basement. Lots 174 feet deep. This property is in the centre of the city, and is rented for $1,000 per year. Will sell for $9,000 cash, or exchange for lumber. Also, residence for $2,000. JONES, HOUGH & CO., No. 3 Chamber of Commerce, or F. B. ANDRUS, Bushnell, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND HALF-ACRE LOTS at Lombard, 1½ miles west of city limits, on Omaha line. This beautiful and thriving village is in the midst of a rich farming community, and has all that variety of scenery (composed of orchards, woodland, hills, ravines, &c.) so pleasing to the eye, and so delightful for summer resort. The liberal arrangements recently made by the N. W. R. R. Company with its patrons presents additional inducements to Chicagoans desiring pleasant country homes. CLAFLIN BROS. & WHITNEY, 162 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1,320 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED land in Carroll and Guthrie Counties, Iowa, cheap for cash, or will exchange for a stock of new goods. Call on or address WM. H. TIBBILS, Carroll City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—BY SLOAN & ADAMS, 142 MADISON-st., a beautiful suburban residence, with about half an acre of ground filled with fruit trees and shrubbery, only one and a half hours' ride from Chicago. This place is worthy the attention of physicians, the present owner having a large and lucrative practice, which he will transfer to the purchaser.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS FOR sale or rent, at Hinsdale, on easy terms. Highest and best ground within fifteen miles of Chicago. Inquire at 41 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FARMS—120 ACRES, AND FINE improvements, near Wentworth's Summit Farm. $75 an acre. Three fine farms in Kane County, near Geneva, 35 miles from Chicago. Also four or five in DuPage County. WING, TAYLOR & CO., 121 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY LANDS—1,500 ACRES of land in Fayette County, Ill., for sale cheap or exchange for merchandise. J. A. DICKENSON, 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT residence in Racine, Wis. $12,000; is a bargain. Also, 1,600 acres of land and farms in North, West, and South. Land and farms sold on commission. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 108 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS hotel in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, known by the name of Revere House. The new associate only needs $15,000, and will by the arrangement be made half partner of a property worth $40,000. References given at Lederer & Winer's, No. 134 Lake-st., or Gustav Bugk, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED house furnishing and hardware store. Capital required from $3,500 to $4,000. Apply to E. L. PEASE, Room 12, Larmon Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $3,000 cash, to take half interest in obtaining a valuable railroad patent. Best of reference given and required. Address, with full name, stating where an interview may be had, NEWTON, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CAPITAL, to begin a business on very valuable patent. The same is better than any other one of the kind. Full particulars by addressing PARTNER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE office, established four years and doing a good business. To an active man, who is willing to work, a good chance is open. Reason for wanting partner, too much work for one man. Address, with full name, H, Box 982.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE DAIRY BUSIness, to take charge of one of the best dairy farms in Cook County, near station. Capital required, $2,000. Profits, $20 to $25 per day. Address W M B, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 8-HORSE ENGINE, CAN BE seen running at Hibbard & Spencer's, 92 and 94 Michigan-av. One 75-horse, upright boiler; one 8-horse, upright boiler; one 20-horse, tubular. For further particulars call at NATIONAL BOILER WORKS, corner of Carroll and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, ONE 6-HORSE power, second-hand, good as new; two 12x24, one 8x16, one 9x16, new and warranted perfect machines, with boilers. Will sell cheap. Other sizes made to order. HAWKINS & JAMES, 194 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-HORSE PORTABLE second-hand engine, little used, cheap; also, new engines and boilers, saw mills, iron lathes, planers and drills, belting, hose, files, saws and supplies. Bradley double cylinder engine working. Manufacture planers and matchers, and other wood-working machinery. GREENLEE BROS. & CO., 91 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, hoisting and marine, 4 to 20-horse; Parr's Tyler, Hampton, Foreman's iron-clad Burr Stone Mills. H. P. ... & ER, 73 South Canal-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF DAPPLE GRAY horses, six years old, well matched, good style, fine steppers and good life, with a nice two-seated carriage, and harness and fixtures. Can be seen at BROWN & BEAL'S STABLES, No. 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CONCORD WAGON WITH TOP, Coan & Ten Broeke's make; has been run a short time. At 50 and 52 North Canal-st. GARLAND, HOLMES & CO.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF YOUNG VERY STYLISH well-bred horses, good steppers, and travel well together, at a bargain. If desired, time will be given with approved security. Also a top buggy and harness. Apply at Room 22, Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—TO BUY A DARK SORREL GELDING, bay horse, or other color, low-tail, fifteen hands and one inch high, weight about 1,000 lbs. Must be a good roadster. Address GEO. F. BLANKE, Room 3 Court House.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON the prairie, a dark red cow, brass knobs on horns, piece cut off of right ear, white on the tail. Owner can have her by calling at ... and paying expenses.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR SIX months. Inquire at 873 Wabash-av., at 1 and 6 o'clock, p. m.

TO RENT—THE NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment house No. 1206 Wabash-av., Thirtieth-st. Is now in complete order, and for rent to a first-class tenant. Examine it, the house will please you. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 18, No. 122 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF THE NICE, large, two-story house 286 North Wells-st. Has gas, bath-room, hydrant and cistern water, and every other convenience. House is nicely furnished. If desirable will rent or sell same, cheap, with house. Address T C H, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOWER HALF OF HOUSE, WITH bathroom, water, barn, etc., to a small family only. A delightful place. Rent only $20. Apply at 42 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 11 GRANGER-ST. nice yard and shrubbery; rent $18.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, NEAR LINCOLN park, containing five rooms, closets and pantries. Inquire at 148 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, FRONTing Union park, No. 20 Reuben-st., newly papered and painted. Possession given at once. Rent $40 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE NICELY FURNISHED, containing six large rooms, panty and closets, a block south of Chicago-av. cars. Apply at 90 Superior-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Oak-st., near the lake, south front. All modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply to WEBSTER & BAXTER, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRteenth-st., a medium-sized house at very low rent, to a partier who will buy some furniture, which is new and nice. Address BRUSSELS, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, ALL in good order, in a splendid location. Gas, lake and cistern water, large yard, garden made. Rent $40. Good references required. Apply at 342 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, CONtaining 9 rooms, closets, gas and water. Lot 50x125 feet. On Park-av., near Oakley-st. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board. Private family. 119 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A very handsome room for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen. Address T, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF UNFURNISHED parlors, with gas, bath, &c. Will rent in suit or single. Would make a doctor's office, or lodging rooms for young men. 590 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE NICE LARGE rooms, with gas and closets, in a private house on Halsted-st., near Lake. Rent reasonable to good parties. Apply to D. S. WEAVER, No. 166 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ONE FRONT and one back room. Pleasant location. Terms reasonable. Apply at 166 Clark-st. Room 4, up stairs.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM IN DEARBORN Building, third floor. Will be rented low. Apply at 18 River-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. 141 Walnut-st., corner Lincoln, or 78 Wells-st. under Metropolitan Hotel.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT 157 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office, up-stairs.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 69 Monroe-st., near State. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT PARLOR, EITHER furnished or unfurnished. Also, two very pleasant sleeping rooms, with or without board, at 276 Wabash-av. References required.

TO RENT—AT 342 WEST MADISON-ST., A large, well-ventilated furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post Office.

TO RENT—160 AND 162 STATE-ST., TWELVE and thirteen rooms. Inquire of CHAPIN & GORE, 163 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, including cook stove; water at hand. House private and convenient to business. 90 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping can be found at 349 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED front sleeping room, without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 289½ South State-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements, in a new brick block near corner of Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st. Furniture for sale. Address O S S, care Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, WITH WATER, yard and use of cellar, at 214 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 40 State-st. Apply to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—TWO MARBLE-FRONT STORES, 95 Michigan-av., and 9 Lake-st. Inquire of S. B. COBB, Room 5, Cobb's Building, Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES AT THE Lumber Market in the new brick building on South Water-st., between Franklin and Wells. Apply to ... T. E. NEELY ...

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR PROF. PARSONS' Laws of Business, with full directions and forms for all transactions in every State in the Union. By Theophilus Parsons, LL.D., Professor of Law in Harvard University, and author of many law books. A new book for everybody. Explaining the rights, duties and obligations of all the relations of life, as well as every kind of contract and legal obligation. A correct, economical and safe counsellor and adviser. Giving directions for every proceeding, and showing how to draw and execute every kind of legal instrument. Essential to every Farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer, Public Officer, Landlord, Tenant, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Minor, Heir-at-Law, Legatee, Apprentice, Mariner, Auctioneer, Broker, Notary, Bank Officer, Justice of the Peace, Constable, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Salesman, Commissioner, Married Woman, ..., Property-holder. So plain, full, accurate and complete that no person can afford to be without it. Embodying in popular form the results of the labor and study of the most popular and successful writer of law books in the country. Worth ten times the price asked for it. Exclusive territory and no competition. Send for descriptive circular. Address JONES, JUNKIN & CO., Publishers, 167 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK, in both English and German. 25th thousand now in press; three times the number of any similar work sold in the same period, and the demand continues unabated. The actual sales for the past month amount to 2,335 copies. The work covers the whole ground of the Breeding, Raising and Treatment of Horses and Mules, both in sickness and in health. It has won its own way to popular favor, and is to-day the most popular and best selling horsebook out. Send for our circular, illustrated poster and long list of practical tests, or extracts from the letters of those having used the book, and you cannot fail to be convinced of its great intrinsic value and great salability. We give exclusive territory and the largest commissions. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL." A work descriptive of Washington City; its high and its low life; magnificent public edifices; hidden mysteries; villainies and corruptions; the inside workings of the Government; and showing how money is squandered, how public servants perform their trusts; how rings are managed; how officials are black-mailed; how counterfeiting is carried on; and all about female lobby members, lady clerks, &c., &c. It is beautifully illustrated, and is the spiciest, most thrilling, entertaining, instructive, and startling book of the day. Send for circulars, with terms, &c. Address JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERACY. The astounding revelations and startling disclosures made in this work are creating the most intense desire to obtain it. The secret political intrigues, etc., of Davis and other Confederate leaders, with the Hidden Mysteries, from "Behind the Scenes in Richmond," are thoroughly ventilated. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. It contains 35 fine engravings, and is the spiciest, most thrilling, instructive and cheapest work of the kind published. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One in South Bend, Ind., reports 59 subscribers in a day. One in Luzerne Co., Pa., 44 in a day. One in Saginaw, Mich., 38 in two days, and a great many others from 100 to 200 per week. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 130 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Published in both English and German.

AGENTS WANTED—HAVING DETERMINED to place the new Biblical work, "THE LAND AND ITS STORY," in the hands of agents in every county, will furnish canvassing outfits without pre-payment, which is done by no other house. Address NORTHWESTERN DEPOSITORY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW BOOK, BY Catharine E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S HOME; or, Principles of Domestic Science. Being a guide to Economical, Healthful, Beautiful and Christian Homes. Well printed; profusely illustrated; handsomely bound. A work that will find its way into every household in the land. Exclusive territory and liberal discounts given. Send for our illustrated circular. J. A. STODDARD & CO., 108 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE, on fine rose-tinted paper, with steel engravings costing $7,000, and of unrivaled beauty, grandeur, delicacy and excellence. Highly commended by Bishops Morris, Simpson and Clark, the entire religious press and clergymen of every denomination. Great inducements offered and exclusive territory given. Send for circulars, recommendations, &c. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 69 Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED, EVERY LADY TO KNOW that we give a first-class Sewing Machine for a week's light work at her own home. For particulars address A. PARKHURST & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—OUR POPULAR BOOKS, New Map Wonder, handsome charts, beautiful pictures, fountain pens; may be sold in every house. 8 pages sent free, which may pave your way to fortune, and give you lists of best agents' goods in America. GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST SUBscription book ever published. Agents make from $75 to $150 per month selling it. Address W. T. KEENER, 154 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYBODY'S LAWYER and Counsellor in Business. Price $1.75. A companion for every business man and woman. Simple and complete. GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE KING OF STOCK Books, 1,250 pages, 250 illustrations, about the history and varieties, crossing, breeding, feeding, and management, diseases and their remedies, of the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, &c. Its completeness and fulness it has no rival. Farmers will buy it before any other stock book. GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CONSOLIdated Chewing Tobacco. Will cure the worst chewer in one month's time, without the slightest inconvenience to the chewer. This is an entirely new article, and we offer big inducements to good men. Send 25 cents for sample, or enclose stamp for circular. Address ... C. SMITH & CO., P. O. Box K, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—THE NEW YORK CITY Ladies' Casket has just arrived, and is the fastest selling article in the West. Worth $1 easily, but sold by Agents for 50 cents. Pays 150 per cent. $10 per day may be realized by either sex. Samples 25 cents. Address SMAX & CO., 87 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE. 75 cents on the dollar profit. Positively the fastest selling article in the world. We can substantiate that we have agents clearing from $10 to $15 per day. Very small capital required. Give us a call or write for terms. O. R. STANFORD & CO., 128 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SASH LOCK—IT BEATS all—in sales, profits, and in all respects. Weighs ¼ oz. Sold since April, 1869, ¾ ton. Rights free. Samples per dozen, 50 cents. Apply to Dr. W. H. TRUESDELL, Elgin, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—BENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass., agents for the sale of patents. For sale. A variety of very valuable "rights," and a large assortment of new patented articles. Send stamp for The Patent Star, containing descriptions of each.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO WANT TO MAKE $10 per day clear. Send stamp for circular. Five great novelties. No competition. Exclusive territory given. R. B. PATTISON, Inventor's Agency, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR THE American Churning Machine Company. The best opening ever offered to agents for making money. For circulars giving cut of machine, terms and full particulars, call or address at once, D. A. NEWTON & CO., 126 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A WIDOWER OF 45 WISHES to correspond with a lady from 30 to 45. Must have some means. I am worth $12,000. I have four children aged from 13 to 7 years. I am five feet five in height, light complexion, blue eyes. Photographs exchanged. Address, in confidence, Mr. WILLIAM N. SMITH, Peru, Ill.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE YOUNG MEN to sell goods in the city. Apply personally to O. R. STANFORD & CO., 128 State-st.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS—THE BROOKlyn Life Insurance Co., of New York want general agents for Iowa and Michigan. Applicants will state their experience, and name references. Address W. M. COLE, Secretary, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY TO LEARN the drug business. Apply at W. ... Ellipse-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN (WITH HORSE AND wagon) who can furnish good references to sell an article of merit. No capital required. Apply at ... Michigan-av. S. H. HAAS.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMAN, who speaks the German and Scandinavian languages. Norwegian preferred. Steady employment. Apply at 190 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AT R. H. CURRAN'S, NO. 19 SPEED Block, three salesmen to travel for a wholesale house. Previous experience as such, or as bookkeepers, not necessary, though desirable. Salary, $1,000 to $1,500 first year.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN OF EXPERIence and two of little or no experience, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. ORVIS & BOSTWICK, over 125 and ... Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COOPER TO WORK STEADY employment will be given. ... WASHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, corner Jackson and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY acquainted with bookbinding. Apply at 222 East Madison-st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—WET NURSE WITH GOOD REFerences at 283 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL AT 187 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL TO SEW, AND assist in taking care of a little girl. Call at 128 Lake-av., South of Douglas Monument.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—ONE TO ASsist in cooking and scrubbing and to make herself generally useful, and one to do general housework—at 125 West Randolph-st., corner of Halsted, in boarding house, over Post Office.

WANTED—SIX DINING-ROOM GIRLS IMMEdiately. Also, one good ironer. Please none but good need apply at St. Charles Hotel, 412 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Family of four. None but Protestants need apply. No. 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, twenty miles in country. Graduate of Female Seminary preferred. Good wages paid. Apply at 169 Clark-st., Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 280 Wabash-av., until 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework—a good washer and ironer. Good wages given. Inquire at 567 Wabash-av., after 9 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 88 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply at 156 Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO GO TO Evanston and do housework in a family of four. Wages $3.00 per week. Apply with references at 138 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in a boarding house at 411 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SWEDISH, NORwegian or German girl for general housework. Apply, with reference, at No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, who understands cooking, washing and ironing. With reference, apply at 412 Madison-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS FROM $50 TO $500 to loan, on good security and interest, can find employment and good salary. Address, with name and address, W H, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS (NOT LADIES) THAT understand their business: one to cook, wash and iron, the other for second work. To good ones will give good wages, at 21 Oak-st., North Side.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—15 FIRST-CLASS cooks, 25 dining-room girls, 20 good girls for general housework. Also a lady pianist to go a short distance into the country. HUNTER & WOOD, 92 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COOK; ALSO TO DO WASHING where a second girl is kept. Apply at 208 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE NURSE GIRL, ONE willing to work. No Irish need apply. Call at 27 Michigan-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED GOOD RAILroad laborers, for Minnesota and Michigan. Wages $2.25 and $2.50 per day. Also, few saw-mill and farm hands. Free transportation. Apply at Room 2, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. Bridge. E. F. CHRISTIAN.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, 2 CLERKS, PORter, coachman, travelling agent, brakesman, fireman and bartender. Apply at 24 Dearborn-st., Room 8. Applicants by mail address E. G. FULTON & CO., Box 1088, enclosing 10c for particulars.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 500 LABORERS AT Duluth, Minn., on Superior & Mississippi Railroad. Wages, $2 per day. Two years' work. For transportation tickets apply to my agents, at 101 East Washington-st., Room 23. WM. BRANCH, Contractor.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, AT 3 o'clock p. m., 100 railroad laborers. Wages $2.25 per day. Also, 15 saw-mill and 5 farm hands. Free transportation. Apply to ELZAS & ADLER, No. 8 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT, 50 GOOD stout laborers for Michigan; also 300 for Indiana. Free tickets. Apply to L. C. HOLMES & CO., 107 East Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD FARM hands, 200 railroad laborers, one good wood turner for the country; man and wife to board 50 railway hands, 20 miles from the city. HUNTER & WOOD, 92 East Randolph-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO SELL—A VALUABLE INVENtion for the Eastern States. Patent recently granted. Of real merit and ready sale. No competition. Dealers in patents and all interested are requested to address PATENT, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND., A PURchaser for a news and stationery store. The best location in the city. An old established stand, doing a large business, together with an exclusive agency for daily papers; paying $1,000 per annum. Good reasons for disposing of business. Splendid chance for a live man. Address, for ten days, W. HEATON LONGWORTH, Indianapolis, Ind., P. O. Box 280.

WANTED—MADAM MAYNARD WILL ANswer all questions of the past, present and future relative to business, love, lawsuits, absent friends or stolen property. Will give phrenological examinations. Call and see my female truss. Agents wanted. Consultation fee from $1 to $3. 131 Jackson-st., near Clark.

WANTED—DR. MATHEWS, CLAIRVOYANT Medium, can tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, or anything you wish to know. Will cure fits, seminal weakness, suppressed menstruation, paralysis, and all chronic and female diseases. Consultation fee from $1 to $2. ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE HYDE PARK LOTS, toilet or fancy goods for house and lot, house to move, horses and carriage, piano or merchandise. O, 188 Wabash-av.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO GET THE latest and best trimmed patterns, at $3 per set of 12 assorted, at F. B. BROWN & CO.'S, 48 State-st.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD furniture, stoves, carpets to dispose of will find a cash purchaser by calling on or addressing J. B. FITCH, 56 and 58 Wells-st., opposite Briggs House.

WANTED—THE WORLD-RENOWNED DElineator of character and photographs, describes the past, present, and future history of persons, and answers sealed letters, with one dollar enclosed. LOUIS TULLY, Room 52 Everett House, corner of Van Buren and Clark-sts.

WANTED—WILL EXCHANGE A LADY'S GOLD watch, pin and charm chain, worth $85, for a bed room set of furniture. Address L M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, $300 WORTH OF oroide jewelry for furniture. Address B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND EXpress wagon, horse and harness; must be at a low price. Address or apply personally, this day, between 9 and 12 a. m., at 71 Third-av.

WANTED—EVERY PERSON AFFLICTED with catarrh, coughs and colds to try Barrett's Medicated Cigar. We will warrant they will effectually cure you. Call at our office and see our testimonials. BARRETT & CO., 188 LaSalle-st. For sale by drug and cigar stores.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD broken, also good watches, old gold, silver, guns, pistols and musical instruments. High price paid in cash. A. BARTLETT'S, 102 West Madison-st., next to Market.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 264 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—TO LOAN—SUMS FROM $500 UP—ward on good inside property. Apply at Room 6, Lombard Block.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A NO. 1 ARTICLE OF German soap, for a horse or horse and wagon. Call at No. 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE YOUNG MAN TO call and see the best and newest thing out. Call at Room 8, Berlin Block, 69 Monroe-st. No deposit required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WOOLLEN MILL, by a first-class dyer who understands the management of the soda and wood vat perfectly. Address THEODORE, Quincy, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED watchmaker, late of New York; best references given. Address A. CHERRY, P. O. Box 765, Pittsburgh, Penn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS watchmaker. No objection to go in the country. Address CHAS. H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDE desires employment in driving and taking care of horses, in a private family. Also make himself useful in general housework. Address Y A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF some years' experience in the wholesale business wishes a situation of some kind at a small salary. Please address R M B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF some years' experience in the wholesale business wishes a situation of some kind at a small salary. Please address R M B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN SPEAKing both French and English, and of good business experience, desires employment; could procure the best of references. Address A C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND his wife in a private family, the man as coachman, his wife as cook or laundress; both willing to make themselves generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as home. Both understand their business. Address E D J, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK IN A WAREhouse or the care of horses and make himself useful; has first-class testimonials, is a middle-aged man, an Englishman. Address H P, 705 Tyler-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR COLlector in any business where a sober, industrious man is required; can give security if required. Address SECURITY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DEsires employment as coachman in a private family; also make himself useful in general housework. Address H J, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ... coachman. Is willing to act useful ... city reference. Address D A N, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LIQUOR ... or who thoroughly understands the ... liquors and wines, and the preparing of ... Satisfaction guaranteed. Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MOTHER AND daughter—one as cook and other as ... private family. Lately from Canada. ... North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, to do second work and sewing. Please call, for two days, at 186 ... st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD ... washer and ironer; also, a good girl to do housework. Good city references, if required. Address M M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of a baby. Would not object to travel with a lady as companion. Address or call at 468 Third-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2,500 BUSHELS FINE ... potatoes, in lots to suit the trade. ... fresh received, and of the best quality ... & KIMBALL, 19 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE OF THE ... pews in St. James' Church. Address ... office.

FOR SALE—THOSE BANNOCKBURN ... ing rapidly at the nominal price of $25. ... Cheapest and best in town for genuine ... At GRANGER'S Merchant Tailoring New ... and 6, up stairs, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE WONDERS OF THE ... Every lady and gentleman ought to ... They can be obtained by sending 50 cents ... T. H. HOUSE, General Agent, Polo, ...

FOR SALE—AT GRANGER'S MERCHANT ... loring new rooms, 4, 5 and 6, 125 South C... pieces Lafontaine's imported Scotch tweeds, ... $40 per suit, thirty per cent less than elsewhere.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A ... market, lard kettle, strainer, &c. Also ... pounds corned beef. Cheap for cash. ...

WASHINGTON.

The Arrest of Cubans by the Spanish Minister.

Mr. Motley's Reception in England.

Douglass, the Colored Printer, Admitted to the Washington Typographical Union.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

THE ARREST OF CUBANS.

There is reason for believing that the Spanish Minister will follow up the arrest of Cubans in New York with arrests wherever evidence can be obtained showing a violation of our neutrality laws. He, of course, does not appear in the proceedings, but his hand is apparent enough, even to those who are allowed but a glance behind the scenes. He seems to have determined upon his course only the day before the recent arrests were made, at which time it is known he had a long consultation with one of the most eminent lawyers in the United States. Evidence being offered to show a violation of the neutrality laws, the grand jury of New York could do nothing but find indictments against guilty parties, and when warrants had been found, the Marshal was obliged to serve them. There is not the least reason to suppose that any member of the Cabinet issued either instructions or suggestions in the premises. The proceedings seem to be based on the treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States. It may be added that there is no truth in the story that the Secretary of War is inimical to Cuban freedom. He has nothing to do with our foreign policy, of course; but his sympathies are not with the Spaniards.

MOTLEY IN ENGLAND.

A private letter from one of our leading consular officers in England says Mr. Motley has been very kindly received by the best class of citizens of that country; that everybody is anxious to know what his instructions are; and that Lord Clarendon is quoted in club circles as saying that he has no doubt that Mr. Motley and himself will ultimately be able to draw up a treaty satisfactory to right feeling men on both sides of the water.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The letter further says the Queen is not likely to return to London for some time, and that it is probable Mr. Motley will begin his formal intercourse without waiting, as usual, to be presented to her.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

There was a stormy time last evening at the meeting of the Typographical Union. A majority of the Committee on Nominations reported in favor of admitting the colored man Douglass, with nine others, while the minority reported against his admission. The majority report was accepted and the minority tabled, by a vote of 109 to 164. The union then began balloting on candidates. Three were admitted, when the same member who moved the adoption of the majority report moved an adjournment, which motion finally prevailed. The excitement ran high, and the police had to interfere to prevent an outbreak. Douglass has not yet got into the union, but the action of last evening, though in some respects contradictory, was on the whole favorable to his aspirations.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

Congress, at the last session, authorized the President to spend $5,000 in buying a full-length oil portrait of Lincoln, to hang in the White House. Healy and Cogswell are, as yet, the only competitors. The latter has submitted the standing figure which was exhibited in the Senate lobby last winter, while Healy has just sent on a sitting figure, which will be shown to the President and the public this week.

SMITHSON VS. STANTON.

The suit of Smithson against Stanton came up in the Circuit Court, yesterday, and was argued by counsel. The case began three years ago, and the present hearing was on plaintiff's motion for an order allowing him to examine papers in the War Department. He claims damages because Stanton shut him up in the old Capitol during the war as a spy.

DEAF MUTE COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of the Deaf Mute College will take place Wednesday of this week. As this is the only college of the kind in the United States, and as this is its first commencement, the occasion promises to be of much interest. Members of the graduating class will receive diplomas as Bachelors of Art.

THE WEATHER.

The heat has been very oppressive to-day, the mercury standing well up in the nineties, in the shade, for over four hours. We shall not have many hotter days this season. A thunder storm prevails this evening.

DOUGLASS, THE COLORED PRINTER, ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—At a very large meeting of Typographical Union No. 101, of this city, last night, the Committee on Nominations, among others, reported in favor of the admission of Lewis H. Douglass, the colored printer, employed in the Government Office. A minority report against his admission was also presented, on the ground that as the latter came from Denver, where there is a Typographical Union, without a card, he could not, properly, be admitted here. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 129 to 164. The announcement of the result was received with applause, mingled with hisses. After a vote on three other applicants had been taken, the President was about to read Douglass' name, when a motion to adjourn prevailed, amid great disorder and excitement.

DANGEROUS EXPEDITIONS.

Federal officers, were, months ago, specifically instructed by the government to use due diligence to prevent the sailing of illegal expeditions to Cuba. Action has been taken by them in all cases where information has been furnished showing a real or intended violation of neutrality laws. Sometimes complaints of Spanish officials were founded on mere conjecture or suspicion.

NOT FURNISHED HIS BOND.

A colored man named Turner, appointed several weeks ago Postmaster of Macon, Ga., has not yet furnished his bond.

SPRINGFIELD.

Rain and the Crops—Trustees of the Southern Normal University—The "Private Line Telegraph Company," &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.

Rain, rain, almost without a day's cessation, has been the weather programme for the last month; and its effect is visible in a large extent of our corn-growing land yet untouched by the plow, and in the elongated visages of many of our farmers here. It is now too late to plant Western corn with well-grounded hopes of its maturing; but some of our determined corn-growers will send for the eight-row, or New York corn, and get a crop of that, which will yet have ample time to mature. The wheat prospects are excellent, not only in this section, but south and north, and no complaints are heard, except the stereotype cry of rust, etc. The crop prospects are good, and the harvest will prove fully up in quality and quantity to any previous year.

The Board of Trustees of the Southern Normal University, desiring to visit Chicago, have concluded to go there, not only to visit the city, but also to audit the accounts and transact such other business as may come before the board.

The Collector of Lee County has paid into the State Treasury $8,... The "Private Line Telegraph Company" of Chicago, have filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State. Capital stock, $10,...

OMAHA.

Fight Between Two Bands of Indians—Severe Storm—Governor Seward and Party—Small Pox.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, June 18.

The steamer Cara, from Benton, reports a fight between a band of Rees Indians and Sioux, near Fort Buford, in which the latter lost ten killed, and fifteen wounded; the former one killed and about thirty wounded. The Sioux are getting reinforcements and will make another attack.

The heaviest storm of the season occurred yesterday afternoon and last night. It caused considerable damage to the bridge and cellars. It flooded the old two-story brick building, occupied by Schoen & Co., clothing merchants, which was undermined by water, and fell in with a tremendous crash, burying three persons, one of them a lady, in the ruins. All three were considerably bruised, but not fatally.

Governor Seward and party reached Central City yesterday.

A Helena despatch says nine cases of small pox occurred on the steamer Utah. Two have died already.

Information has just been received from the North Platte party of citizens who have been scouting the country for horse thieves. They captured three Sioux, and thirty horses and mules. All were brought to North Platte. A number of horses were recognized as stolen property.

CHINA.

Passengers from China—Uneasy Feeling as to Future Political ...—Russian Difficulty with ...—Naval Intelligence—Markets.

...CISCO, June 18.—The steamship Great Republic ... to-day, from ... May 19, Yokohama ... Passengers: ... and ..., two children, for New York ... Mr. Innocent, wife and ... Henderson, Mrs. Goodrich, ... Cleveland, Daniel Corey, ... Thomas ... Evans and child, G. H. ..., Captain S. Newton, ... J. McGowan, ... New York ...

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

... for the ... Henderson, a Colored ...

...—The court room was again ... in the trial of Captain ... interest in the case was continued, but ... the defense ...